Jasdan State,
Admn. report,
1909-10 to 1914-15

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DURBAR SAHEB,

Khachar Shri Odha Ala,

Chief of Jasdan, Jasdan.

DARBAR SAHEB,

Pursuant to your honour's directions, I have the honour to submit the following report of the Administration of your honour's State for the year 1909-10.

Karbhari Office.
Jasdan 16th April 1910.

KRISHNALAL KESHAVLAL
Karbhari, Jasdan State.

00134824

THE

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

JASDAN STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1909-1910.

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Chapter I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

GENERAL.

1. *Situation.*—The Jasdan State is situated in the heart of Kathiawad Peninsula.

2. *Boundary.*—The State is bounded on the east by the villages of the Bhavnagar State and of the Agency; and on the west by the villages of the Rajkot and Navanagar State and on the north by the villages of the Dhandhuka Taluka and the Agency, and on the south by the villages of the Navanagar State and those of the Agency.

3. *Villages.*—The State now consists of 56 jurisdictional villages, and two Paties in two villages under the Thanas of the Agency, and two villages and one Pati in another village under the Dhandhuka-Zilla, the jurisdiction over which is not enjoyed by the State of some Haks in Zilla.

4. *Area.*—The area of the State jurisdiction is 283 square miles excluding the non-jurisdictional possessions.

5. *Revenue.*—The gross revenue calculated on an average of the last five years is Rs. 2,91,917 only.

6. *Capital and towns.*—Jasdan is situated on the Bhadar river which starts from the Madava Hills under this State ; the walled-town of Vichhiya is a centre of the fast rising commerce and the villages of Galiana, Aniali and others are rapidly developing.

7. *Population.*—The population of the State is 25727 souls as per census of 1901. A.D., which census took place in the next year to the famine year of 1900.

8. *Gadh.*—The fortress of Hingolgadh is situated between Jasdan and Vichhiya and from its high hill it can be seen from a very far distance.

9. *Country.*—The State is mostly in a form of a table-country with various hills and hillocks here and there, giving a scope to the industrial and energetic farmers to render the intervening plots fit for the agriculture.

10. *Rivers.*—The rivers Bhadar, Adi-bhadar, Budhanpari, Karnuki and Somnath-Ghelo are in the Mahal of Jasdan and the rivers, Goma, Suk-Bhadar are in the Mahal of Vichhiya and the river Kalubhar is in the village of Patna.

11. *Tanks*—There are four big tanks in the State, Alarsagar, 2 Rajawadla, 3 Revania and 4 Panelia ; these four are utilized for the extensive irrigation-purposes ; there are numerous other small tanks which are used for the drinking and some for the washing purposes ; the full details for the irrigative tanks are given in para 62.

12. *Hills.*—There are many hills and hillocks, the principal of them are Chitalia-hill, Panchtobra-hills, Kanesra-range-of-hills, Hingolgadh-hills, Umat-hills, Pipalia-hills, Fuljar-hills, Madava-hills, Devdhari-hills, Matra-hills and Kamakhia-hill.

13. *Grass-hills and Vidis.*—The State consists of Kanesra Mota-Vid, Nana-Vid, Aniyali-Khara, Umat-Plateau, and Umat-hills, Gokhlana-Vid, Devpara-Vid, Dadli-Vid, Nana-Matra-Vid, Thoriali-Vid, Devdhari-Vid, Somnath-Vid, Goraiya-Vid, Sarva-Vid, Motisari-Vid and many small others.

14. *Forests*—There are no big forests but there are plots and hills which are grown to have an appearance of wood. There are no timbers but there are much fuel-wood. These Plots are Kalasar-Paj, Kanesra-Paj, Jasdan-Khari-Paj, Traveni-Paj, Motisari-Paj, Aniyali-Paj, Kaduka-Paj, Pollarpar-Paj and many others.

These are all utilized for the grass purposes, the annual yielding of which amount to about 59 lacs of bundles of grass. None of them is ever

leased to any Ijardar, but all are cut and stored at the Darbari expense and sold when desirable.

15. *Soil.*—At some places the soil is Kali or Karal, at others are Kali-Kharas, Beckad and Tachhod.

16. *Water supply.*—At Jasdan and Vichhiya, the people get water from the rivers and Virdas in the bed thereof and at other places, they get from the wells ; generally there is always plenty supply of fresh and pure water in the State.

17. *Temples and Mosques.*—In the town of Jasdan there are many temples the principal of which are Ramji-Mandir, Akheramji-Mandir, Sevadasji-Mandir, Dholeswar-Mahadev, Haveli and Jaita-bhagatni-Samat; and there are three mosques and Kalupir-Jaga.

18. There is the famous temple of Ghela-Somnath, some ten miles from Jasdan, the temple is held in a very high veneration by the people of Kathiawad and Bombay and many persons go to visit it for the religious ceremony. The temple is an ancient one and is situated on a peranial stream of very fresh and pure water. The temple has much landed properties for its support. There was a dispute about the temple village Vanala, which dispute was decided by the Agent to the Governor, in favour of the temple, reserving the right of management of the village with the Agency, against which point an appeal has been made to the Honourable Bombay Government, and it is hoped that the Government will entrust the management to the Mahant of the temple with whose line of ancestors the management of the said temple and its properties was from time immemorial. The revenue is utilized in the interests of this public-charitable-institution. During every Shravan month thousands of people go to venerate the shrine and on the last day there is held always a very great fair at the place. At Vichhiya there are many temples, the principal is the Shravak-temple which is big. There is the famous Kannath-temple six miles from Jasdan which is held by the people in high veneration. The tradition of Hothal-Padmni is attached to this place ; an annual fair is held at the place in the month of Shravan. There is a much venerated place called Jiva Bhagatni Jaga, where a big fair called Kamakhiya-fair is annually held on the second of Bhadarva Sud. There is a much venerated place of Bilnath which is very picturesque by its situation between the hills, amid a wood and on a stream.

19. *Harmony of Religions*—Although the greater part of the population of the State consists of Hindus, they live in harmony with the Mahomedans who are also of a great number. The perfect religious to-

leration is observed here; there has never been a case of ill-feeling or disturbance between them in the big towns or the villages of the State, even during the mohorum or other Hindu holidays.

20. *Fairs.*—There are five very big fairs annually held in the State, one at Somnath, one at Kannath, one at Kamakhiya, one at Bilnath and one at Nana-Matra-Traveni. The police kept the admirable bandobast at those fairs, there was no offence, no disturbance and no quarrel. The sanitary condition was well preserved.

21. *State processions*—There are held every year two State Processions with great pomp, one on Dasera-day and the other on the New year's day. The Dasera-procession starts in the morning from Jasdan and goes to Alansagar tank where tents are pitched and many persons attend there. Sweet food called Lapsi is fed to all who might please to come there, many sports of strength and intelligence are played there and after enjoying the whole day, the procession starts on its return march in the evening attended with illuminations. The New years day procession is enjoyed much by the horse-races, illuminations and a very great display of fire works. In both these processions the State-elephant presents a conspicuious grandeur to the procession with a magnificent Hodda on it.

22. *Birth-days.*—The birth day of His Royal Majesty the King Emperor was as usual celebrated with great rejoicings on the day announced for the purpose. The birth-days of the Darbar Saheb, of Kumar Shri Vajsur Khachar the Heir apparent, and of Kumar Shri Ala Khacher the Heir-presumptive were celebrated with great rejoicings. Sweet-meats were distributed to the boys and girls as usual. The poor and the prisoners were fed with sweet-meats on those days.

23. *Darbars.*—The Darbars were held on the Hindu New year's-day and on the birth-day of K. S. Ala Khachar, the Heir-presumptive.

24. *Conference.*—A remarkable event of the year was the holding at Jasdan of the conference of Modh-Bania in the month of March. Many delegates from the different parts of the country took part in the deliberation. The sessions lasted for seven days, during which resolutions were passed on social, religious and educational matters and the donations were given to encourage education. The Darbar Saheb, who has always been an admirer of such communal efforts, towards the self-help and the amelioration evinced a keen and sympethatic interest in the success of the movement. The State-tents, buildings, conveyances, furnitures etc. were freely placed at the disposal of the principal organiser, Sheth Jechand Ranchhod

of Jasdan. The Darbar Saheb was pleased to visit the sitting personally and took part in the deliberations. The Darbar Saheb was also pleased to give all the expenses of the conference for one day. An address was given by the conference to the Darbar Saheb and the Kumar Saheb.

25. *Railway*.—The negotiations are going on for building a metre-gauge railway from Botad to Jasdan, 36 miles, with the Bhavnagar State and the flying levels, and surveys are being made to ascertain the feasibility of the scheme.

26. *Yagna*.—A Visnu-yag a great religious ceremony was performed in the town of Jasdan by Ben Shri Kunver Ba, a sister of the Darbar Saheb, when many learned Pandits of the country were assembled and the Darbar Saheb, the Kumar Saheb and all the members of the family attended the ceremony. The yag lasted for 18 days and many persons from the surrounding country came to venerate the ceremonies.

27. *Marriages*.—During the year under report two marriages were performed in the family of the Darbar Saheb in the month of May. Mr. Lakha Naja Dhadhal, a nephew of the Darbar Saheb was married to the daughter of the deceased Chief of Luni. The Taluka is under the Agency management, and Mr. Allison the Japti-Superintendent, made all the suitable arrangement for the performance of the marriage; and Darbar Shri Wala Laxman Meram of Thanadevli, who has so much interest at heart of the Taluka of Luni, facilitated the marriage in an admirable manner. Mr. Ram Punja Vegad, a nephew of the Darbar Saheb was married to a daughter of Khachar Dana Jiva, a Bhagdar ot Paliad in the same month.

POLITICAL.

27. *Tribute*.—The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 7950 to the Government, Rs. 394 to Baroda and Rs. 2649 to Junagadh, amounting to the total tribute of Rs. 10,993.

28. The Darbar Saheb, Khachar Shri Odha Ala is in official parlance titled "Meherban Mukhlisan Sadakat Va Ekhlas Nissan Mahobat, hun." His age is 58 years and is a Kathi by caste and has one Rani. He has a natural heir Kumar Shri Vajsur Khachar, who has finished his education at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot, and the Kumar Saheb has three sons. The Darbar Saheb and all the members of the family were in the best health throughout the year under report.

Considering the vast extent, great importance and flourishing prosperity etc. of the Jasdan State, the Imperial Government very wisely applied the

rule of primogeniture to this State, and the result has proved to be very satisfactory. The Darbar Saheb assumed the reins of the State in the month of June 1904 with full consciousness of the graver responsibility on account of the adoption of the said rule, and on account of his succeeding an able and efficient Ruler, his worthy and deeply lamented father Darbar Saheb Khachar Shri Ala Chela C. S. I., and he from the time of his installation on the gadi has been devoting himself entirely to the interests of the State and for the good of his people with undivided attention, indefatigable energy and admirable zeal. Not a day has passed without his attending to the State business for more than four hours. The success that has attended the administration of the State is mainly due to the ever watchful care and able guidance of the Darbar Saheb; and the tone of efficiency in the working of the various Departments has been maintained at the same high level as before. The welfare of his subjects is the sole aim of his Administration. The absence of any complaint from any subject of the State to the Agency and the expression of entire satisfaction by all the European Officers who visited the State during the period of the last six years speak for themselves for the able and efficient administration of the Darbar Saheb.

30. It is a great pleasure to record that Kumar Saheb Shri Vajsur Khachar after finishing his education at the College, has been devoting his whole attention to the State-affairs since 1904. He has been displaying great administrative ability and talents. His constant devotion to the affairs of the State is admirable. He is a great helping hand to the efficient Administration. His moral character and general behaviour have been highly exemplary.

HISTORY OF THE STATE.

31. This State has never been disintegrated from its original entire form. It appars from the report of Captain George Le Grand Jacob, Acting Political Agent in Kathiawad submitted to the Government on the 4th October 1842, that the Jasdan State had then 54 villages, vide serial number of the separate jurisdiction No. 26 Appendix B; while at present the State has more than 54 villages, which fact shows that the State was never disintegrated from its original condition but on the other hand it has been much increased.

32. The said report in its appendices A, B, C, D, E, F, G, shows the classification of all the jurisdictional States of Kathiawad and it did put the Jasdan State into the second class (Appendix B), along with

Dhrangadhra, Limbdi, Wadhwan, Wankaner (Ap. A) Rajkot and Dhrol (Ap. D) and Palitana (Ap. G).

33. The restriction on the full jurisdiction, was continued on all the States of the Kathiawad Agency including all the first class States upto 1857, when it was raised from the first class States, and thereafter it was further raised from some other smaller States whenever the administration thereof appeared satisfactory.

34. 'This State originally enjoyed the full jurisdiction without any restriction; even as far back as 1831 Mr. D. A. Blanke, the Acting Political Agent Kathiawad in his report submitted to the Government on the 9th July 1831 had to remark in the list at No. 64 about Jasdan Taluka, in the last but one column to the effect that " No sub division, the Chief " having established a superior jurisdiction unusual amongst the Kathis, " and in the last column he remarked " The Jasdan Chief Chela Khachar is " the most powerful of the Khachar tribe of Sakhayat Kathis. His pre- " sent elevation has chiefly been the result of the clearing character and " abilities of his father Vajsur Khachar, of whom a short history is given " in Colonel Walker's report on Kathiawad and he (Chela Khachar) is " himself a person of considerable talent and enterprise " (Vide the book titled Capt. G. L. G. Jacob's report to the Government).

35. This State had never to borrow any money from a private individual or from any other State or from the Government even in the time of the great famine, and the progress of the developing prosperity has been strenuously maintained by the Darbar Saheb with the parental care.

36. *Jurisdiction.*—The restriction on the jurisdictional powers of the State, is not yet removed, therefore the State enjoys at present the jurisdictional powers of a third class.

37. The relation with all the surrounding States is very friendly during the year under report as was before.

38. *Visits.*—The remarkable event of the year under report was the friendly visit of H. H. Maharaja Jamsaheb Ranjitsinhji of Jamnagar. The tents were raised in the New Garden for the reception of H. H., His Highness' guests, Mr. and Mrs. Heisman and the suite. His Highness visited Hingolgadh with Kumar Saheb Vajsur Khachar. Those were the most happy days passed in entertaining the most noble, sincere and brilliant friend and His Highness' guests.

39. Captain H. S. Strong, the Political Agent Gohilwad Prant,

visited the State in the month of January last. He visited the dispensary. He visited the Jail also at Jasdan, he visited the big tank Alansagar, he saw the wheat crops extending to miles and miles to the horizon, he saw the working of the big canals of the tank, he saw the Gereral condition of the people and the country, he saw the State Paddock and the palacial buildings at Hingolgadh, he had been to the palace at Jasdan and saw all the able and widely experienced officers of the State, who were introduced to him. He has not sent any note expressive of his views on the various matters; but I hope, he will be pleased to endorse his views on the annual report when copies will be sent to him.

The Judicial Assistant Mr. Rendali with Mrs. Rendall paid a friendly visit to Jasdan in the month of February, and in his letter dated 18-2-1910 he expressed his great satisfaction at his visit to Jasdan and Hingolgadh.

40. *Loyalty.*—Throughout the whole State there is a sincere expression of loyalty and devotion to the British Crown and to the Darbar Saheb. There is not a single case of disaffection or sedition.

41. *Sanitation.*—The sanitary condition of the people and animals in the State remained fairly good throughout the year. There was no epidemic disease in the State affecting the people or animals during the year.

42. *Litigation.*—There is one case between this State on one side and Ajam Mulu Wala of Jetpur and Ajam Bhima Wala of Bilkha under Jetpur on the other, about a village under this State. The preliminary objection is that the case falls within the jurisdiction of Jasdan. The matter is in review before the Honourable Government and I hope the Honourable Government will decide in favour of this State. There are two cases in the Zilla Court, one about a share of Jamabandhi for the villages of Goraiya Samadhiyala and the other about a Hak of Valava at Dholera under Zilla; and the Vanala matter is before the Honourable Government as stated in para 18 above.

43. *Visit of His Excellency.*—The most remarkable and valuable event of the year was the visit from His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke G. C. M.G., G. C. I. E. etc. Governor of the Bombay Presidency to the Kathiawad Peninsula in the month of January 1910. The Darbar Saheb went to Rajkot to take part in the cordial reception that was given to His Excellency on his arrival. Almost all the Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawad attended the grand Darbar held by His Excellency the Governor on the 17th January 1910 in Connaught-Hall. The speech of His Excellency the Governor in the Darbar was the most impressive, interest-

ing and invaluable. His Excellency the Governor entirely succeeded by his highly noble and admirably amiable disposition in permanently cementing the happy relations and the mutual friendship between the British Government and the Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawad. His Excellency the Governor admirably has increased and strengthened the loyal devotion within the hearts of the Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawad to the British Crown by guaranteeing to them the upholding of the policy of non-interference by the British Crown in the internal affairs of the native States. His Excellency the Governor has equally succeeded in entirely satisfying the Native Princes and Chiefs by assuring them that the supreme aim and object of the British Government is independence, advancement and welfare of the Native States and that the rights, dignity and honour of the Native Princes and Chiefs will be always well respected. His Excellency the Governor won over the hearts of the Princes and Chiefs to the British Crown by maintaining with instances that the Government is always ready to cordially welcome and to warmly appreciate their efforts for the good of their people and to reward the bigger States with high honours and the smaller States with the higher jurisdictional powers.

44. On the whole the visit of His Excellency the Governor to Kathiawad was a grand success. The arrangements for His Excellency the Go-Governor's reception for the procession, for the Darbar and for the visits and return visits were admirably successful under the able and experienced instructions of our worthy Agent to the Governor.

45. The Appendix I gives particulars as to the Principal officers of the State.

46. *Hak-Patrak cases.*—During the year under report there was no case filed by any Mulgarasia or Bhayat for any alleged infringement of their rights.

47. *Boundary.*—There is an officer to inspect the condition of the State boundary marks. There is ~~same~~ disagreement about boundary marks with Jamnagar and Bhavnagar. But it is hoped they will be settled soon.

48. The officer in charge thereof inspected the integral parts of the State and the boundaries touching those of the other States and the British villages. No noticeable infringement has been detected during the year.

49. *Management.*—During the year under report there are five estates which were in the charge of the District Revenue officers for management on account of indebtedness and other causes, and the working thereof was satisfactory.

50. Before concluding this chapter, it should be noted here with very great pleasure that the Darbar Saheb has in many cases, with his usual magnanimity extended his liberal hand to those of his servants who served the State faithfully and honestly ; he has been pleased to grant pensions to those of his servants, who after their honest work retired from active work on account of old age.

Chapter II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

51. *Revenue Year.*—The Revenue year commenced on the 26th October 1908 and ended on the 13th November 1909 (Samvat year 1965). The agricultural facts which they represent are therefore those connected with the rainfall of the Samvat year 1964 (1908 A. D.) rather than those of the monsoon of 1965 (i. e. 1909 A. D.) which will find their place in the ensuing report.

52. *Rainfall.*—The Rainfall during the year Samvat 1964 (A.D 1908) on which the revenue condition of the State for the present report was based, as appeared in the last year's report, though approaching the average, was not well distributed. In June we had only 66 cents. July came with a downpour of Ins. 15·36. This sudden downpour considerably retarded the sowing and weeding operations. In August the rainfall was only Ins. 4·27 and in September unfortunately In. 1·76 and there was no rain afterwards. Thus the agriculture suffered from excess in July and from want of rain towards the end of the season. The Darbar Saheb promptly ordered a village to village inquiry into the actual condition of the crops and of the farmers, and on the report of the result of the inquiry various steps were ordered to be taken for the benefit of the farmers as the circumstances required in each case.

53. The rainfall for the year under report is inches 32·71 vide appendix XVIII.

54. *Revenue Old constitution.*—For the convenience of the revenue administration, the State is divided into two Mahals i. e. Jasdan Mahal and Vichhiya Mahal and they are subdivided into 7 divisions called Tappas under an officer called Revenue Commissioner better known here as Revenue Karbhari by name Amirmiya Abashimiya who possesses considerable revenue talents and experience extending over 30 years continuously in that department ; he has under him one revenue special officer, one Revenue

Inspector ; and a number of Vahivatdars, Talatis, Revenue Patels are appointed to help them, and Havaldars and Jivaidars are also found in all the villages.

55. There are cultivable area of land measuring acres 88000 in the State, out of which acres 86500 were under the cultivation during the year under the report. The acres 500 were brought under cultivation during this and last two years.

56. *Collections.*—Fixed shares, ¼th from rain crops and 1/5th from irrigated crops of the produce are taken from the farmers with Vero ; in certain cases Vighoti is also taken. Various fixed rates of the water cess are settled per Vigha for different crops by the tank irrigation. No change was made in the system of collections and rates during the year under report.

57. *Remission.*—In consequence of the unfortunate succession of several bad years, a very large amount of Darbari dues was remitted every year by the Darbar Saheb. Rs. 11310 during the year under report Rs. 9213 in the last year St. 1964 and Rs. 5933 in the year before the last St. 1963 were remitted by the Darbar Saheb.

58. *Tagavi.*—The tagavi advances are Rs. 4999 during the year under report.

59. *Wells.*—There were 1260 wells in the State and 15 new wells were sunk during the year under report. The introduction of the rule that a farmer can have the disposing rights over his occupancy land by sinking a well in the land at the rate of 15 Vighas per one Kos-water in his newly sunk well with remission of two years' Rajbhag of his selection inspired all the farmars to the labour of sinking as many wells as possible. This rule brought forth many wells with magic rapidity. The money required for the sinking of these wells was advanced as a loan by the State without any interest in many cases.

60. *Land revenue.*—The land Revenue suffered much by the successive bad years, the ordinary fair year after the great famine year of St. 1956 was only Samvat 1960.

61. We earnestly hope that almighty will be kind to grant us very good future years in succession. This year the amount of land revenue was Rs. 228133, in the last year St. 1964 was Rs. 195152 in St. 1963 was Rs. 215218 and in St. 1962 was Rs. 142005.

62. *Tanks.*—The State possesses 1 tanks for the irrigation purposes. The highest tank is called Alansagar built in 1900 A. D. which has the capacity

of irrigating 11000 acres; unfortunately the catchment area is small and as yet in no year it has overflooded. It yields 3⅛ per cent in only cash water cess on the original outlay. It has canals sub-canals and branches measuring to 33¼ miles. The second tank is called Rajavadla built in 1900 A. D. which has the capacity of irrigating acres 8500. The catchment area is sufficient for it. It yields 2½ per cent interest in only cash water-cess on the original outlay. The measurement of the canals and branches thereof amount to 17½ miles. The third tank is called Revania which has the capacity of irrigating acres 1646. It was built in St. 1934. The catchment area is sufficient for it. The water percolates much through the tank-dam therefore a masonry dam one mile below the tank-dam is built and the water so dammed is utilized for the irrigation purposes. It yields 2½ per cent interest in cash water cess on the original outlay. The measurement of the canals and branches is 10 miles.

The fourth tank is Panelia which has the capacity of irrigating 1560 acres. It was built in St. 1938. The catchment area is sufficient for it. It yields 2½ per cent interest in cash water-cess on the original outlay. The measurement of the canals and branches is 10 miles. Thus the State has four tanks of the capacity of irrigation of acres 22706 with total measurement of canals and their branches amounting to miles 70¾.

63. Besides the cash Water-cess which is realized from the four tanks, they yield a very high proportion of the share of the crops by the irrigation to the State under the revenue collection. This high proportion of share of the produce is not counted in calculating the percentage of interest in the above para.

The above tanks have converted the land of ordinary kind into Bagayat land, to the profit, alike of the cultivators and the State.

64. The system of iron sluices is introduced in the canals to regulate the supply of the Water to the fields and plots.

65. The efficient working of the four tanks reflects very high credit to Mr. Samatbhai Najabhai the State Engineer.

Chapter III.

PROTECTION.

66. *Legislation.*—Appendix II gives a list of the laws and rules in force in the State.

67. *Military force.*—There is no regular military force. But there are the Sibundi and the cavalry in the State (vide Appendix 3). Their principal duty is to protect the person and property of the subjects. There are three parties of Arabs.

68. *Police.*—The organisation of the Jasdan State Police is very satisfactory. Their number during the year was 484 strong while in the last year was 456. Thus was an increase of 28 persons.

69. *Ratio.*—The Ratio of police to every hundred in population is 1·88 and to every square mile of the State is 1·71.

70. *Village Police.*—Every village has its own Police Patel, and the village Police in proportion to the population of every village are placed under the Police Patel. The number of the village police is nearly 500, some of them are paid in cash, while others hold service land.

71. *Prevention of crimes*—The preventive working of the Police Department was most satisfactory; by their vigilance and able and strict watch over the whole State, no serious crimes occurred. There was no murder, no culpable homicide, no dacoity, no robbery and no case of a big or serious theft. This reflects the greatest credit on the high efficiency of the Police Department during the year under report.

Detection of crimes.—Almost all the offences reported were detected by the Police.

This satisfactory working during the year reflects good credit to the Department and its head Mr. G. D. Buch.

72. *Criminal Justice.*—There are two original criminal Courts one at Jasdan with full powers of a first class Magistrate and one at Vichhiya with the powers of a third class Magistrate. The appeals against the decisions of those courts are heard by the Court of Sir Nyayadhish which also performs the work of the Sessions Court.

73. The High Court is the fourth Court which is known as the Huzur Court and exercises all the powers of the final appeals and of the supervision &c. like the High Court of a Presidency.

There is no material change in the strength, personnel or powers of these Courts.

74. Appendices VIII and IX show the number of offences reported and dealt with, with their appeals thereon by the various Courts in this State during the year.

75. *Civil Justice.*—There are two Courts of original Civil Jurisdiction the Nyayadhish Court can hear suits to the extent of Rs. 2000, all other suits being decided by the Court of Sir Nyayadhish. There are two appeal Courts, viz. the Courts of Sir Nyayadhish and Huzur. There is one Court called Rajprakarni or Bhayati for all the disputes with Bhayat, Mulgarasia and for political suits.

PANCHAYAT SYSTEM.

76. All the monetary claims against the farmers, artisans and others not of a trading class and all disputes inter se are disposed of by amicable settlement brought about by a Panchayat Court constituted of 4 State officers viz. the principal Revenue officer, one account officer and two other officers. No plaint is to be written, no Court fee, no process, no charges were levied. The Court effects amicable settlement by its judicious way of persuading both the parties, by examining and checking the accounts &c. The execution of these settlements is always carried out without any trouble. If the parties can not come to a settlement, they are then advised by the said Court to go to the regular civil Court. In the year under report, this Court settled nearly 1500 cases. This Court daily reports its working to and seeks necessary instructions and guidance from the Darbar Saheb, who ascertains that the parties are satisfied with the settlement. It reflects credit upon it that in not a single case their intermission proved a failure. Thus both parties were saved from the expenses, time and trouble of a Court litigation, which may be advantageously employed towards the legitimate object of the development of their ordinary work. This Court has enormously curtailed the civil work of the ordinary original and appellate Civil Courts of the State, which the State Courts otherwise would have found much over for them.

77. *Extradition.*—9 persons were extradited from this State during the year 6 to the Paliyad Thana and 3 to the Babra Thana. Out of these 9, two were convicted and 7 were acquitted and 17 were handed over to this State for trial from the Agency and other States, out of these 17 the trials for the 15 are over and two are awaiting their trial.

78. *Prisons.*—There are two jails one at Jasdan and one at Hingolgadh. Both are strong, commodious and airy. The number of the criminal prisoners is shown in Appendix XIII. Their health was generally good and their conduct was also fair. They are well fed and clothed. When unwell they are placed immediately under the treatment of the Medical officer of the State.

79. *Registration.*—Appendices XIV and XV give the details of the Registration work. No separate establishment is entertained for this work, but it is with the Judicial Court.

Municipality.—There is no tax levied for the Municipality from the people but all the expenses of the Municipal work are borne by the State. The controlling supervision over the work is with the Medical Officer of the State. The staff gave satisfaction during the year under report.

Chapter IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

80. *Rainfall.*-The rainfall during the year St. 1964(A.D. 1908) which formed the basis of the revenue year under report was not well distributed (as remarked in the opening part of Chap. II.). In June there was no rain, in July was a downpour of 14 inches, in August Ins. 4·27 and September In. 1·76 and there was no rain afterwards. The rainfall for the year under report was Ins. 32·71. Vide Appendix XVIII.

81. *Agriculture.*--500 Acres of land were brought under cultivation during the last three years. The total area under cultivation during the year was Acres 86500.

82. *Crops.*—The principal crops of the year were cotton, wheat, Methi, Til, Bajri, Juvari and Sugarcane &c. The cotton-crops suffered much on account of want of rain at the end of the season.

83. *Stock.*—The details of agricultural stock in the State will be found in the Appendix XX.

84. *Horticulture.*—The Darbar Saheb maintained three gardens one at Jasdan, one at Hingolgadh and one at Vichhiya. They were under the control and supervision of the Public Works Department.

85. *Horse breeding.*--The stallions are Kathi and the brood-mares are Kathi. The service of the stallions is made use of by the private breeders. The advantage of the natural situation of the stud within the hilly dry place at Hingolgadh is very much on the successful high result of the stud.

86. *Wages and labour.*--The labourers got ample work. Their wages varied according to the nature of their work, the highest rate being 5 annas per day and the lowest being 2 annas (Appendix 18).

87.--There are two large forests and others small ones. The larger of them are inhabited by big panthers. These forests are carefully looked after.

88. *Trade and Manufacture.*--A ginning factory was erected in Vichhiya during the year under report. The hand ginnings were encouraged as usual. Trade went on as usual.

89. The Appendix 19 relates to the Public Works.

90. There is no mint in the State.

91. There are four post offices in the State.

92. *Condition.*--The general condition of the people is satisfactory.

93. *Weather.*--The weather was fair during the whole year. The public health was good. No epidemic disease appeared in the State during the year under Report. It was generally good to all the crops.

Chapter V.

94, *Revenue and Finance.*—The gross total revenue for the current year is Rs. 2,91,917 while that of the last year was 245921. Rs. 9784 out of the past tagavi were recovered during the year. There are 13 underground pits having 50871 maunds of Juvari and there are also reserved 40 Lacs of bundles of hay for any future emergency.

95. *No debt.*—The State has never been obliged to incur any loan during any past year.

Chapter VI.

96. *Vital Statistics.*—There is one Hospital in the State in the charge of a Medical Officer who is L. M. & S. of the Madras Medical College and to whom the Darbar Saheb had given a scholarship for the whole course. The sanitary and Municipal Departments are under his control. (App. 16). He performed 104 operations. The total number of patients treated during the year was 5785.

97. There is a vaccinator who did his work as usual. The three sons of Kumar Saheb Shri Vajsur Khachar were vaccinated during the year under report.

Chapter VII.

98. *Education.*—(App. 25) all these schools are full course schools, there is one girl-school at Vichhiya. The Darbar Saheb extends his liberal hands to all these institution.

Chapter VIII.

99. *Miscellaneous.*—There is no printing Press in the State. There are two libraries in the State viz. one under the Taluka School and other a private one.

100. Quinine was freely distributed all over the State.

101. *Sadavrat.*—The State maintains three Sadavrats-one at Jasdan one at Hingolgadh and one at Vichhiya ; and there are private Sadavrats at Kalasar, Kandhevalia, Nani Aniali, Pipardi, Gokhlana and Kothi and to all the latter except Kandhevalia the Darbar Saheb has granted State lands on whose income mainly the Sadavrats are maintained.

102. In conclusion it gives me much pleasure to tender my best thanks to Messrs. Samatbhai Najabhai, Dadabhai Najabhai, Nathuram Naranji and Amirmiya Abashimiya, who have worked so zealously and devotedly in performance of their duties and whose hearty co-operation has largely contributed to the efficient administration of the State during the yera under report.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant

KRISHNALAL KESHAVLAL TRIVEDI

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high Officials in the Jasdan State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1909-10.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From	To.	
1	Mr. Krisnalal Keshavlal Trivedy ...	Chief Karbhari	1906	31-3-10	
2	„ Nathuram Naranji Agency Vakil ...	Sir Nyayadhish and Judge of the Bhayati Court	1871	„	
3	„ Samatbhai Najbhai	Chief Engineer	1900	„	
4	„ Dadabhai Najbhai	Chief Commanding officer and Paddock Supt.	1904	„	
5	„ Amirmiya Abasbiminya	Revenue Commissioner	1880	„	
6	„ Rambhai Punjabhai	Special Revenue Officer.	1909	„	
7	„ Kasalchad Bogha	Nyayadhish.	1886	„	
8	„ Abhram Valimamad	Hajoor Assistant.	1908	„	
9	„ Maganlal Dolatram Swadia ...	Hazoor Sirastedar	1903	„	
10	„ Hiralal Jivanlal L. M. & S. ...	Chief Medical Officer	1909	„	
11	„ Gopalji Motichand	Chief Vakil to the Agent to the Governor,	1906	„	
12	„ Gulabrai Dulerai Buch	Police Superintendent	1908	„	
13	„ Manishanker Chhaganlal	Print Vakil	1906	„	
14	„ Umar Haji Abdulla	Revenue Inspector	1907	„	
15	„ Sheth Chhaba Ganesh	Chief Account Officer	1906	„	
16	„ Jagjivan Ratanshi	Acting Chief Kothar Officer	1909	„	

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Jasdan State, during the year 1909–10.

No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	The Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898).	Spirit of these British Laws & others is observed		
2	The Contract Act (Act IX of 1872)			
3	The Evidence Act (Act 1 of 1872)			
4	The Extradition Rules.			
5	The Boiler Act.			
6	The Whipping Act.			
7	The Hindu Law.			
8	The Mahomedan Law.			
9	The ~~Indian~~ Penal Code Act I of 1905	Enacted for the State.		
10	The Civil Procedure Code(Act II of 1905)			
11	The Limitation Rules.			
12	Court fee Rules.			
13	The Cattle Trespass Act.			
14	The Game Rules.			
15	The Registration Rules.			
16	Explosive Substance Act.			
17	Animal Cruelty Act.			
18	Gambling Act.			
19	Police Rules.			
20	Abkari Rules.			
21	Arms Rules.			
22	Revenue Rules.			

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Jasdan State, in 1909-10.

Arms of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowance of the force, including followers.	Remarks
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry								There are five guns of which two only are serviceable.						
Sappers														
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry														
Imperial Service Troops...														
Total...														

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, in the Jasdan State, in the year 1909-10.

No.	Description of office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost (yearly).	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks
					Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Police Superintendent ...	1	20	240	...	...	...	...	...	1. Knows	English	
2	Jasdan Foujdar	1	20	240	...	...	...	..	...	1. „	„	
3	Vichhiya Foujdar.	1	20	240	...	...	...	...	...	1. Knows	Gujarati	
4	Clerks	2	8-5	156	..	...	...	...	...	2. „	„	
5	Jamadars.	2	12-11	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Police posted on jails ...	31	13-7	1092	...	...	..	...	...	6. Know	Gujarati	
7	Foot and mounted police	446	18-6	1296	...	...	...	...	...	32. „	„	
		484		3540						43		

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Jasdan State, during the year 1909-10.

Number.	State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial		Remarks.
		1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Jasdan.	50	43	71	61	71	58	56	50	13	4	100	95·08	78·8	86·2	Four accused are awaiting trial.

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and the amount of recoveries in the Jasdan State, during the year 1909-10

Name of State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen		Remarks.
	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Jasdan.	1086—8—7	986—1—0	472—15—4	402—1—0	45·63	41·53	

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL,
Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Jasdan State, during the year 1909-10.

Description of offences	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
								Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation.	Capital punishment		
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Murder	1	...	1																											
Grievous hurt	...	3	3																											
Hurt	...	1	1																											
Dacoity	...	...	...	78	58	61	50	...	14	...	23	13	...	50	7	...	...	3	2	2	14	7	8	1	...	—	...	...	4	
Kindnapping	...	...	...																											
Housebreak	13	16	29																											
Theft.	8	10	18																											
Others	11	13	24																											
	33	43	76																											

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Jasdan State, during the year 1909-10.

No.	Name of Courts of the State	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks
				Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1909-10*					*Total.*							Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
		1908-1909	1909-1910		Arrested by police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1908-1909	1909-1910	Discharged without trial	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Sir Nyayadhish Court	1	3	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	1	4	0	0	0	
2	NyayadhishCourt	98	71	0	56	8	27	11	1	152	103	7	9	82	0	0	5	
3	Vichhiya Magistrate Court.	17	19	0	0	1	4	9	3	17	17	9	...	8	0	0	0	
		116	93	2	58	9	32	20	4	170	125	16	10	94	0	0	5	

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Jasdan State, during the year 1909-10.

Name of State.	Tribunal	Number of Applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks
			Applications rejected.		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.		
					Confirmed		Modified.		Reversed.										
			Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Jasdan.	Hazur Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sir Nyayadhish Court	9	...	...	...	...	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nyayadhish Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		9	...	...	...	...	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Civil work-Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Jasdan State, during the year 1909-10.

Tribunals	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year. for 1909-10		Closing balance. 1909-10		Suits filed during present year										Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks
	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Value.	Suits re landed property.	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.		*Ex parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration	
Sir Nyayadhish Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	
Nyayadhish Court	27	23	65	18	92	41	69	22	23	19	Rs. 2240-7-5	...	18	...	16	1	1	...	...		5	10	1	6	Rs. 4264-12-2	Y. m. d. 0-11-27	

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Civil work-Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Jasdan State, during the year 1909-10

Tribunal.	Opening Balance		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1909-10.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
Sir Nyayadhish Court.	1	...	..	...	1	R. A. P. 13398-9-3	6	...	R. A. P. 13398-9-3	1	...	R. A. P. 0—0—0	...	1	R. A. P 13398-9-3	1	...	...	
Nyayadhish Court	18	20	R. A. P. 5558-8-10	34	19	R. A. P. 3569-9-11½	52	39	R. A. P. 9127-13-9½	32	20	R. A. P. 3412-2-8	20	19	R. A. P. 5705-11-1½	9	1	9	

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the Civil work-Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Dhrol State, during the year 1909-10.

Tribunal.	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during.		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of										Average duration	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of			
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
																							y. m. d.	y. m. d.
Hazur Court.....	...	..	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	R. A. P. 471-12-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sir Nyayadhish Court...	3	3	2	4	5	7	2	5	3	2	R. A. P 179-12-0	R. A. P. 175 1-3-[illegible]	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	0-4-18	0-9-0

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Jasdan State, during the year 1909-10.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year.	*Total.*							
				Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.				
Jasdan.	1	27	51	83	78	25·7	22·88	28	R. A.P. 3369-11-9	days. 37	
Hingol-gath.	1										

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing Registration of Documents in the Jasdan State, during the year 1909-10

Name of State.	Documents presented for Registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents Registered.		Value of Documents Registered.		Documents of which Registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds		Wills.		Money bonds		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
															R. A.P.	R. A·P.					
Jasdan.	16	7	11	7	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	16	7	3097-0-0	781-0-0	...	...	...	...	

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Jasdan State, for the year 1909-10.

Description	Past year.							Present year							Remarks.
	Number of deeds	Value of property.			Fees realized.			Number of deeds	Value of property.			Fees realized.			
		R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.		R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	
Immoveable Property.	2	890	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
Right of Immoveable Property	11	2062	...	...	22	8	...	7	781	...	...	9	8	...	
Cash Rights	3	145	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total..	16	3097	...	...	33	8	...	7	781	...	...	9	8	...	As this expense is shown under another Head it is not shown here.
Expenditure	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Net profits	...	...	...	..	33	8	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	...	

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the municipalities in the Jasdan State during the year 1909-10.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year		Total in current year	Expenditure during the year		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year		Past year.	Present year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jasdan.	..	...	...	...	Rs. 753	Rs. 1558	...	No Municipal tax is levied from the public; all the expenses are defrayed by the Darbar.

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Jasdan State, for the year 1909-10.

State.	April 1909.	May 1909.	June 1909.	July 1909.	August 1909.	September 1909.	October 1909.	November 1909.	December 1909.	January 1910.	February 1910.	March 1910.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Jasdan.	0·25	0·75	6·86	10·56	2·28	10·75	1·26	...	...	...	...	...	32·71	22·31	26·18	

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to the prices of staple food-grains in the Jasdan State, for the year 1909-10.

Articles.	During March past year..	During March present year	Remarks.
	Bengali Shers per Rs.	Bengali Shers per Rs.	
Bajri	11	13½	
Juvar	14⅓	16	

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing expenditure on public Works in the Jasdan State, during the year 1909-10.

Description of works	State funds.			Local funds.			Total	
	Original	Repairs.	Total.	Original	Repairs.	Total		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
Irrigation-works.	...	3370	3370	...	...	...	...	
Roads.	...	206	206	...	...	...	...	
Darbari-works.	1028	4049	5077	...	...	..	...	
School-buildings	1109	...	1109	...	...	...	...	
Total...	2137	7625	9762	...	...	...	...	

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing Agricultural Stock in the Jasdan State, during the year 1909-10.

District.	Years	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs		Carts		Remarks.
		Bullocks	Cows.	Buffaloes		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With 2 bullocks	With 4 bullocks	Riding	Load carrying.	
				Male.	Female.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jasdan.	1909-10	6991	5637	573		3349	169	316	98	553	45093	2512	0	15	1130

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Jasdan State, during the year 1909-10.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
		R.		R.		R. A. P				R. A. P.	
Jasdan.	1	201	2	1342	1	9-12-0	..	...	4	1552-12-0	

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure for St. 1965.

No.	Receipts.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue	2,28.133
2	Local cess...	7,984
3	Sale Proceeds of Land.	1,962
4	Opium Revenue	1,342
5	Abkari Revenue.	210
6	Jama etc. from Bhayats.	2673
7	Customs Receipts.	10,901
8	Forest Receipts.	15,906
9	Judicial Receipts.	3,920
10	Educational Fees.	164
11	Guaranteed Rights.	949
12	Extra ordinary Receipts.	0
13	Other Receipts.	7,989
14	Tagavi.	9,784
	Grand Total.....	2,91,917

No.	Expenditure.	Rs.
1	Darbari expenses, ...	88,092
2	Tribute.	10,796
3	Extra ordinary charges.	82,573
4	Administration charges	71,309
5	Revenue Department....	Included in No. 4
6	Judicial Department.	5,121
7	Educational Department	2,464
8	Military (sibandi).	Included in No. 4
9	Police.	1,008
10	Jail.	Included in the Judicial Dept.
11	Dispensary (vaccination).	2,062
12	Forests Department.	9,610
13	Public Works Repairs.	10,772
14	Minor Establishment.	6,451
15	Dharmado...	8,401
16	Guaranteed Rights.	0
17	Paid in liquidation of debts.	6,171
18	Miscellaneous.	14,740
19	Nazarano.	0
20	Purchase of lands.	1,975
21	Remission....	11,310
22	Relief works.	0
23	Advance in St. 1965....	4,999
	Expenditure Total.....	2,87,800

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Jasdan State during the year 1909-10.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Result of In-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Jasdan State Dispensary.	5735	...	...	...	...	...	R. A. P. 1436-15-2	69·2	

Krishnalal Keshavlal

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Jasdan State, for the year 1909-10.

Name.	Population	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year			Past year	Present year			Births		Deaths.		
										Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Jasdan.	25727	940	1078	138	0	444	497	53	0	36·5	41·9	15.3	19.3	

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Jasdan State for the year 1909-10.

Number of schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
6	6	Gujrati Schools.	413	415	331·56	310·86	...	...	Rs. 2764	

KRISNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

MEHERBAN

DURBAR SAHEB

KHACHAR SHRI ODHA ALA

CHIEF OF JUSDAN

JUSDAN.

DURBAR SAHEB,

In obedience to Your Honour's directions, I have the honour to submit the following report of the Administration of Your Honour's State for the year 1910-1911.

Karbhari Office,
Jusdan, 15th April 1911.

I HAVE THE HONOUR TO BE
YOUR MOST OBEDIENT SERNANT,
KRISHNALAL KESHAVLAL.
Chief Karbhari,
JUSDAN STATE.

THE

Administration Report

OF THE

JASDAN STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1910-1911

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

GENERAL.

1. *Situation.*—The Jusdan State is situated in the heart of the Kathiawad Peninsula.

2. *Boundary.*—The State is bounded on the East by the villages of the Bhavnagar State and of the Agency, on the West by the villages of the Rajkot and Jamnagar States, on the North by the villages of the Dhandhuka Taluka and of the Agency, and on the South by the villages of the Jamnagar State and of the Agency.

3. *Villages.*—The State now consists of 56 jurisdictional villages and of two Patis in two villages under the Thanas of the Agency, and of two villages and one Pati in another village under the Dhandhuka Taluka the jurisdiction over which is not now enjoyed by the State, and of some Haks in the British Territory.

4. *Area.*—The area of the jurisdictional territory of the State is 283 square miles excluding the non-jurisdictional possessions.

5. *Revenue.*—The gross revenue of the State during the year under report is Rs. 2,95,100 (Appendix XXII).

6. *Capital & Towns.*—Jusdan is situated on the River Bhader which starts from the Mandwa hills under the the State and the walled town of Vichhiya is a centre of the fast rising commerce and the villages of Galiana, Aniyalis and others are rapidly developing.

7. *Population.*—The population of the State is 29884 souls as per census of this year.

8. The Fortress of Hingolgadh is situated between Jusdan and Vichhiya and its high hill can be seen from a very long distance.

9. *Country.*—The State is mostly in a form of a table-country with many hills and hillocks here and there, giving a scope to the industrial and energetic farmers to render the intervening plots fit for the agriculture.

10. *Rivers.*—The rivers Bhader, Adi-Bhader, Budhanpuri, Karnuki and Somnath-Ghelo are in the Mahal of Jusdan and the rivers Goma, Suk-Bhader are in the Mahal of Vichhiya and the river Kalubhar is in the village of Patna.

11. *Tanks.*—There are four big tanks in the State, 1 Alansagar, 2 Rajavadla, 3 Revania and 4 Panelia; these four are utilised for the extensive irrigation purposes; there are numerous other small tanks which are used for the drinking and some for the washing purposes, the full details of the said irrigative tanks are given in para 62.

12. *Hills.*—There are many hills and hillocks, the principal of them are Chitalia-hill, Panchtobra-hills, Kanesra-range of hills, Hingolgadh-hills, Umat-hills, Pipalia-hills, Fuljar-hills, Madava-hills, Devdhari-hills, Matra-hills and Kamkhia-hills.

13. *Grass-Hills and Vidis.*—The State consists of Kanesra Mota-Vid, Nana-Vid, Aniyali-Khara, Umat-Plateau, and Umat-hills, Gokhlana-Vid, Devpara-Vid, Dadli-Vid, Nana Matra-Vid, Thoriali-Vid, Devdhari-Vid, Somnath Vid, Goraiya-Vid, Sarva-Vid, Motisari-Vid and many small others.

14. *Forests.*—There are no big forests but there are plots and hills which are grown to have an appearance of wood. There are no timbers. These Plots are Kalasar-Paj, Kanesra-Paj, Jusdan-Khari-Paj, Traveni-Paj, Motisari-Paj, Aniyali-Paj, Kaduka-Paj, Pollarpar-Paj and many others.

These are all utilized for the grass purposes, the annual yielding of which amount to 50 lacs of bundles of grass. None of them is ever leased

to any Ijardar, but all are cut and stored at the Darbari expenses and sold when desirable.

15. *Soil.*—At some places the soil is Kali or Karal, at others are Kali-Kharas, Beckad and Tachhud.

16. *Water supply.*—At Jasdan and Vichhiya, the people get water from the rivers and Virdas in the bed thereof and at other places, they get from the wells; generally there is always plenty supply of fresh and pure water in the State.

17. *Temples and Mosques.*—In the town of Jasdan there are many temples, the principal of which are Ramji-Mandir, Akheramji-Mandir, Sevadasji-Mandir, Dholeswar-Mahadev, Haveli and Jaita-bhagatni-Samat; and there are three mosques and Kalupir-Jaga.

18. There is the famous temple of Ghela Somnath, some ten miles from Jasdan, the temple is held in a very high veneration by the people of Kathiawad and Bombay and many persons go to visit it for the religious ceremony. The temple is an ancient one and is situated on a peranial stream of very fresh and pure water. The temple has much landed properties for its support. There was a dispute about the temple village Vanala, which dispute was decided by the Agent to the Governor, in favour of the temple, reserving the right of management of the village with the Agency, against which point an appeal has been made to the Honourable Bombay Government, and it is hoped that the Government will entrust the management to the Mahant of the temple with whose line of ancestors the management of the said temple and its properties was from time immemorial. The revenue is utilized in the interests of this public charitable institution. During every Shravan month thousands of people go to venerate the shrine and on the last day there is held always a very great fair at the place. At Vichhiya there are many temples, the principal is the Shravak-temple which is big. There is the famous Kannath-temple six miles from Jasdan which is held by the people in high veneration. The tradition of Hothal-Padmni is attached to this place; an annual fair is held at the place in the month of Shravan. There is a much venerated place called Jiva Bhagatni Jaga, where a big fair called Kamakhiya-fair is annually held on the second of Bhadarva Sud. There is a much venerated place of Bilnath which is very picturesque by its situation between the hills, amid a wood and on a stream.

19. *Harmony of Religions.*—Although the greater part of the population of the State consists of Hindus, they live in harmony with the Mahomedans who are also of a greater number. The perfect religious tole-

ration is observed here ; there has never been a case of ill-feeling or disturbance between them in the big towns or the villages of the State, even during the Mohorum or other Hindu Holidays.

20. *Fairs.*—There are five very big fairs annually held in the State, one at Somnath, one at Kannath, one at Kamakhiya, one at Bilnath and one at Nana-Matra-Traveni. The Police kept admirable bandobast at those fairs, there was no offence, no disturbance and no quarrel. The sanitary condition was well preserved.

21. *State processions.*—There are held every year two State Processions with great pomp, one on the Dasera-day and the other on the New year's day. The Dasera-procession started in the morning from Jasdan and went to Alansagar tank where tents were pitched and many persons attended there. Sweet food called Lapsi was fed to all who might please to come there, many sports of strength and intelligence were played there and after enjoying the whole day, the procession started on its return march in the evening attended with illuminations. The New Year's day procession was enjoyed much by the horse-races, illuminations and a very great display of fire works. In both these processions the State-elephant presented a conspicuious grandeur to the procession with magnificient Hodda on it.

22. *Birth-days.*—The birth day of His Royal Majesty the King Emperor was as usual celebrated with great rejoicings on the day announced for the purpose. The birth-days of the Darbar Saheb, of Kumar Shri Vajsur Khachar the Heir-apparent, and of Kumar Shri Ala Khacher the Heir presumptive were celebrated with great rejoicings. Sweet-meats were distributed to the boys and girls as usual. The poor and the prisoners were fed with sweet-meats on those days.

23. *Darbars.*—The Darbars were held on the Hindu New Year's day and on the birth-day of K. S. Ala Khachar, the Heir-presumptive.

24. *Conference.*—A remarkable event of the last year was the holding at Jasdan of the conference of Modh-Bania in the month of March. Many delegates from the different parts of the country took part in the deliberation. The sessions lasted for seven days during which resolutions were passed on social, religious and educational matters and the donations were given to encourage education. The Darbar Saheb, who has always been an admirer of such communal efforts, towards the self-help and the amelioration evinced a keen and sympethatic interest in the success of the movement. The State-tents, buildings, conveyances, furnitures etc. were freely placed at the disposal of the principal organiser, Sheth Jechand Ranchhod of Jasdan. The Darbar

Saheb was pleased to visit the sitting personally and took part in the deliberations. The Darbar Saheb was also pleased to give all the expenses of the conference for one day. An address was given by the conference to the Darbar Saheb and the Kumar Saheb.

25. *Railway.*—The negotiations are going on for building a metre-gauge railway from Botad to Jasdan, 36 miles, with the Bhavnagar State and the flying levels, and surveys are being made to ascertain the feasibility of the scheme.

26. *Yagna.*—During the last year a Visnu-yag a great religious ceremony was performed in the town of Jasdan by Ben Shri Kunver Ba, a sister of the Darbar Saheb, when many learned Pandits of the country were assembled and the Darbar Saheb, the Kumar Saheb and all the members of the family attended the ceremony. The Yagna lasted for 18 days and many persons from the surrounding country came to venerate the ceremonies.

27. *Marriage.*—During the year under report one marriage was performed in the family of the Darbar Saheb in the month of June. Mr. Samat Naja Dhadhal a nephew of the Darbar Saheb was married to a daughter of a son of the Chief of Bilkha.

Political.

27. *Tribute.*—The State pays an annual tribute of Rs 7950 to the Government, Rs. 394 to Baroda and Rs. 2649 to Junagadh, amounting to the total tribute of Rs 10,993.

28. The Darbar Saheb, Khachar Shri Odha Ala is in official parlance titled "Meherban Mukhlisan Sadakat Va Ekhlas Nissan Mahobat, hun." His age is 59 years and is a Kathi by caste and has one Rani. He has a natural heir Kumar Shri Vajsur Khachar, who has finished his education at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot, and the Kumar Saheb has three sons. The Darbar Saheb and all the members of the family except one were in the best health throughout the year under report. The Rani Saheb of Kumar Shri Vajsur Khachar was dangerously ill but by the grace of God she has now entirely recovered.

29. Considering the vast extent, great importance and flourishing prosperity etc. of the Jasdan State, the Imperial Government very wisely applied the rule of primogeniture to this State, and the result proved to be very satisfactory. The Darbar Saheb assumed the reins of the State in the month of June 1904 with full consciousness of the graver responsibility on

account of the adoption of the said rule, and on account of his succeeding an able and efficient Ruler his worthy and deeply lamented father Darbar Saheb Khachar Shri Ala Chela C. S. I., and he from the time of his installation on the gadi has been devoting himself entirely to the interests of the State and for the good of his people with undivided attention, indefatigable energy and admirable zeal. Not a day has passed without his attending to the State business for more than four hours. The success that has attended the administration of the State is mainly due to the ever watchful care and able guidance of the Darbar Saheb ; and the tone of efficiency in the working of the various Departments has been maintained at the same high level as before. The welfare of his subjects is the sole aim of his Administration. The absence of any complaint from any subject of the State to the Agency and the expression of entire satisfaction by all the European Officers who visited the State during the period of the last seven years speak for themselves for the able and efficient administration of the Darbar Saheb.

30. It is a great pleasure to record that Kumar Saheb Shri Vajsur Khachar after finishing his education at the College, has been devoting his whole attention to the State-affairs since 1904. He has been displaying great administrative ability and talents. His contant devotion to the affairs of the State is admirable. He is a great helping hand to the efficient Administration. His moral character and general behaviour have been highly exemplary.

History of the State.

31. This State has never been disintegrated from its original entire form. It appears from the report of Captain George Le Grand Jacob. Acting Political Agent in Kathiawad submitted to the Government on the 4th October 1842, that the Jasdan State had then 54 villages, vide serial number of the separate jurisdiction No. 26 Appendix B; while at present the State has more than 54 villages, which fact shows that the State was never disintegrated from its original condition but on the other hand it has been much increased.

32. The said report in its appendices A, B, C, D, E, F, G shows the classification of all the jurisdictional States of Kathiawad and it did put the Jasdan State into the second class (Appendix B), along with Dhrangadhra, Limbdi, Wadhwan (Appendix A) Rajkot and Dhrol (Appendix D) and Palitana (Appendix G).

33. The restriction on the full jurisdiction, was continued on all the

States of the Kathiawad Agency including all the first class States upto 1857, when it was raised from the first class State, and thereafter it was further raised from some other smaller States whenever the administration thereof appeared satisfactory.

34. This State originally enjoyed the full jurisdiction without any restriction; even as far back as 1831 Mr. D. A. Blane, the Acting Political Agent Kathiawad in his report submitted to the Government on the 9th July 1831 had to remark in the list at No. 64 about Jasdan Taluka in the last but one column to the effect that " No sub-division, the Chief " having established a superior jurisdiction unusual amongst the Kathis, " and in the last column he remarked " The Jasdan Chief Chela Khachar is " the most powerful of the mhachar tribe of Sakhayat Kathis. His present " elevation has chiefly been the result of the daring character and abilities of his father Vajsur Khachar, of whom a short history is given in Colonel " Walker's report on Kathiawad and he (Chela Khachar) is himself a " person of considerable talent and enterprise " (Vide the book titled Capt. G. L. G. Jacob's report to the Government. Government selection No. 39 page 102 subpage 114 number 64).

35. The State had never to borrow any money from a private individual or from any other State or from the Government even in the time of the great famine, and the progress of the developing prosperity has been strenuously maintained by the Darbar Saheb with the parental care.

36. *Jurisdiction.*—The restriction on the jurisdictional powers of the State, is not yet removed therefore the State enjoys at present the jurisdictional powers of a third class. It is hoped that as this is an integral Kathi State, as the family history and influence are important, as there is no Kathi State in the Second Class in Kathiawad, as this State was once classed in the second, as this State has precedents of inflicting capital punishments, as the rule of premogeniture the absence of which induced Col. Keatinge to put all the Kathi States in the classes lower than they deserved, governs the State, and as all the other necessary conditions are favourable, the Honourable Government will see its way at the earliest opportunity to remove the said restriction on the jurisdictional powers of the State.

37. The relation with all the surrounding States is very friendly during the year under report as was before.

38. *Visits.*—The remarkable event of the last year under report was the friendly visit of H.H. Maharaja Jamsaheb Ranjitsinhji of Jamnagar. The tents were raised in the New Garden for the reception of His Highness and his guests, Mr. and Mrs. Heisman and the suite. His Highness visite

Hingolgadh with Kumar Saheb Vajsur Khachar. Those were the most happy days passed in entertaining the most noble, sincere and brilliant friend and His guests.

During the last year Captain H. S. Strong visited the State in the month of January and the Judicial Assistant Mr. Rendall with Mrs. Rendall paid a friendly visit to Jasdan in the month of February, and in his letter dated 18–2–1910 he expressed his great satisfaction at his visit to Jasdan and Hingolgadh.

During the year under report Col. J. Davies the Political Agent Gohilwad Prant, came to the State with his whole Camp on the 28th November 1910 and encamped at Vichhiya, he saw the town and the palace and visited the Girl–School and distributed prizes, visited the Vichhiya tanks and noticed the prospering condition of the town and saw the surrounding villages. Thence he encamped at Gadh–Bagicha, and visited the palace and the State Paddock at Gadh and saw the surrounding villages. Thence he encamped at Jasdan he visited the palace, dispensary and Jail. He visited the big irrigation tanks at Jasdan, he saw the admirable energy of the farmers in the wheat-cultivation extending over miles and miles to the horizon. He was much pleased to notice the well cared condition of the big canals with the new system of the sluices. He visited the surrounding villages and gathered much about the State and its administration. He was much pleased to notice that there was no complaint however small during his camp in the State for 12 days from 28–11–10 to 9–12–10 or to him at any time.

Major Coghill the Political Agent Jhalawad Prant, visited the State, he encamped at Vichhiya on the 2nd February 1911 on his tour to Anandpur, he visited the palace and saw the State Paddock at Gadh.

40. *Loyalty.*—Throughout the whole State there is a sincere expression of loyalty and devotion to the British Crown and to the Darbar Saheb. There is not a single case of disaffection or sedition.

41. *Sanitation.*—The sanitary condition of the people and animals in the State remained good throughout the year. There was no epidemic disease in the State affecting the people or animals during the year, except small pox and energetic steps were taken by the Medical Department to check it.

42. *Visit of His Excellency.*—The most remarkable event of the last year was the visit from His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E. etc. Governor of the Bombay Presidency to the Kathiawad Peninsula in the month of January. The Darbar Saheb went to Rajkot to take part in the cordial reception that was given to His Excel-

lency on his arrival. All most all the Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawad attended the Grand Darbar held by His Excellency the Governor on the 17th January 1910 in the Connaught-Hall. The speech of His Excellency the Governor in the Darbar was the most impressive, interesting and invaluable. His Excellency the Governor entirely succeeded by his highly noble and admirably amiable disposition in permanently cementing the happy relations and the mutual friendship between the British Government and the Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawad. His Excellency the Governor has admirably increased and strengthened the loyal devotion within the hearts of the Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawad to the British Crown by guaranteeing to them the upholding of the policy of non-interference by the British Crown in the internal affairs of the Native States. His Excellency the Governor has equally succeeded in entirely satisfying the Native Princes and Chiefs by assuring them that the supreme aim and object of the British Government is independence, advancement and welfare of the Native States and that the rights, dignity and honour of the Native Princes and Chiefs will be always well respected. His Excellency the Governor won over the hearts of the Princes and Chiefs to the British Crown by maintaining with instances that the Government is always ready to cordially welcome and to warmly appreciate the efforts for the good of their people and to reward the bigger States with high honours and the smaller States with the higher jurisdictional powers.

43. On the whole the visit of His Excellency the Governor to Kathiawad was a grand success. The arrangements for His Excellency the Governor's reception, for the procession, for the Darbar and for the visits and return visits were admirably successful under the able and experienced instructions of our worthy Agent to the Governor.

44. The Appendix I gives particulars as to the Principal Officers of the State.

45. *Hak-Patrak-cases.*—During the year under report there was no case filed by any Mulgarasia or Bhayat for any alleged infringement of their rights.

46. *Boundary.*—There is an officer to inspect the condition of the State boundary marks. There is some disagreement about boundary marks with Jamnagar and Bhavnagar. But it is hoped they will be settled soon.

47. The officer in charge thereof inspected the integral parts of the State and the boundaries touching those of the other States and the British villages. No noticeable infringement has been detected during the year.

48. *Management.*—During the year under report there were five estates which were in the charge of the District Revenue officers for management on account of indebtedness and other causes, and the working thereof was satisfactory.

49. *Litigation A.*—Ajam Mulu Wala Chief of Jetpur and Ajam Bhima Wala of Bilkha have filed a suit on behalf of their wives which was made political, against this State for a village in the Court of the Agency. But the suit being in a nature to provide maintenance to the relations of the Chief falls within the jurisdiction of the State, and therefore the preliminary objection of want of jurisdiction was taken, it was decided by the Agent to the Governor in favour of the State but reversed in appeal by the Bombay Government and now it is in appeal before the Secretary of the State for India in Council and I hope the Honourable Government will decide in favour of the State. Almost all the Chiefs and Princes from the 3rd to the 7th class in the Kathiawad Agency have sent in their written protests to the Honourable Bombay Government upholding this State's allegation of the State's jurisdiction over such cases.

B. There are two cases in the Zilla-Courts, one about a share of Jamabandhi for the villages of Goraiya Samadhyala and the other about a Hak of Valava at Dholera under the Zilla. They are not finally decided.

C. There was an objection to the construction of a causeway-dam in the River Bhader in this State from the Jamnagar State, and it took a form of litigation, but His Highness Maharaja Jam Saheb personally heard the case and held to have no objection to this State to construct the said Dam. Thus the case was amicably settled and so it was withdrawn from the Agency. Such satisfactory result was brought round by the high ability and wide experience of His Highness Maharaja Jam Saheb in such technical and complicated matters.

D. There is a Surya Temple belonging to the Kathi Community in Than-Lakhtar, a suit about the appointment of a Mahant and the management of the temple is going on between the Kathhi community on one side and Unad Bhagat a trustee on the other; pending the final disposal of the same all the Kathi Chiefs and the Talukdars appointed Swami Shri Ramgiriji the Mahant of the Temple and while Mahant and his men were on their tour in Kathiawad for gathering voluntary donations, the Lakhtar State issued warrants under S. 406 Criminal breach of trust by servants to extradite them. Mr. Maconochie the Agent to the Governor, interferred and the criminal extradition case was withdrawn to the entire satisfaction of the

Kathi-community. And it is hoped that the big political suit for the said temple which is now in appeal before the Agent will be well settled.

E. There was a dispute with Bhayat Khachar Rana Nag of Patna under the State for the last 25 years, and though an amicable settlement was effected before 2 years yet the litigation unhappily continued. The matter was finally closed by a private amicable settlement effected in the last March. The Darbar Saheb and Kumar Saheb showed a high decree of magnanimity and wise principles for amicable settlement and remitted much in accounts which were due from the said Bhayat according to the rules and precedents of the late Rajasthanic Court.

50. Before concluding the chapter, it should be noted here with very great pleasure that the Durbar Saheb has in many cases, with his usual magnanimity extended his liberal hand to those of his servants who served the State faithfully and honestly ; he has been pleased to grant pensions to those of his servants, who after their honest work retired from the active service on account of old age.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

51. *Revenue year.*—The Revenue year commenced on the 14th November 1909 and ended on the 2nd November 1910 (Samvat year 1966). The agricultural facts which they represent are therefore those connected with the rainfall of the Samvat 1965 (1909 A. D.) rather than those of the monsoon of 1966 (i. e.1910 A. D.) which will find their place in the ensuing report.

52. *Rainfall.*—The Rainfall of inches 32·71 during the year 1965 (A. D. 1909) on which the revenue condition of the State for the present report was based as appeared in the last year's report, was well distributed except in the month of August. We had inches 6·86 in June, in July inches 10·56, in August inches 2·28, in September inches 10·75 and in October inches 1·26.

53. The rainfall for the year under report is inches 36·42 vide Appendix XVIII.

54. *Revenue old constitution.*—For the convenience of the revenue administration, the State is divided into two Mahals i.e. Jasdan Mahal and Vichhiya Mahal and they are subdivided into 7 divisions called Tappas under

an officer called Revenue Karbhari by name Amirmiya Abashimiya who possesses considerable revenue talents and experience extending over 30 years continuously in that department; he has under him one revenue special officer, one Revenue Inspector ; and a number of Vahivatdars, Talatis and Revenue Patels are appointed to help them, and Havaldars and Jivaidars are also found in all the villages.

55. There are cultivable area of land measuring acres 88000 in the State out of which acres 86750 were under the cultivation during the year under the report. The acres 500 were brought under cultivation during the last two years, and acres 250 were brought under cultivation during the year under report.

56. *Collections.*—Fixed shares, ¼th from rain crops and 1/5 from irrigated crops of the produce are taken from the farmers with Vero ; in certain cases Vighoti is also taken. Various fixed rates of the water cess are settled per Vigha for different crops by the tank irrigation. No change was made in the system of collections and rates during the year under report.

57. *Remission.*—In consequence of the unfortunate succession of several bad years, a very large amount of Darbari dues was remitted every year by the Darbar Saheb. Rs. 334 during the year under report, Rs. 11310 during the last year, Rs. 9213 in St. 1964 and Rs. 5933 in St. 1963 were remitted by the Darbar Saheb.

58. *Tagavi.*—The tagavi advances are Rs. 2267 during the year under report.

59. *Wells*—There were 1260 wells in the State and new wells are being sunk during the year under report. The introduction of the rule that a farmer can have the disposing rights over his occupancy land by sinking a well in the land at the rate of 15 Vighas per one Kos-water in his newly sunk well with remission of two years' Rajbhag of his selection, inspired all the farmers to the labour of sinking as many wells as possible. This rule brought forth many wells with magic rapidity. The money required for sinking of these wells was advanced as a loan by the State without any interest in many cases.

60. *Land Revenue.*—The land Revenue suffered much by the successive bad years, the ordinary fair year after the great famine year of St. 1956 was only Samvat 1960.

61. We earnestly hope that Almighty will be kind to grant us very good future years in succession. This year the amount of land revenue was Rs. 244415, and Rs. 228133 in the last year.

62. *Tanks.*—The State possesses 4 tanks for the irrigation purposes. The largest tank is called Alansagar built in 1900 A.D. which has the capacity of irrigating 11000 acres, unfortunately the catchment area is small and as yet in no year it has over flooded. It yields 3⅓ per cent in only cash water-cess on the original outlay. It has canals sub-canals and branches measuring to 33¼ miles. The second tank is called Rajavadla built in 1900 A.D. which has the capacity of irrigating acres 8500. The catchment area is sufficient for it. It yields 2½ per cent interest in only cash water-cess on the original outlay. The measurement of the canals and branches thereof amount to 17½ miles. The third tank is called Revania which has the capacity of irrigating acres 1646. It was built in St. 1934. The catchment area is sufficient for it. The water percolates much through the tank-dam therefore a masonary dam one mile below the tank-dam is built and the water so dammed is utilized for the irrigation purposes. It yields 2½ per cent interest in cash water-cess on the original outlay. The measurement of the canals and brances is 10 miles.

The Fourth tank is Panelia which has the capacity of irrigating 1560 acres. It was built in St. 1938. The catchment area is sufficient for it. It yields 2½ per cent interest in cash water-cess on the original outlay. The measurement of the canals and branches is 10 miles. Thus the State has four tanks of the capacity of irrigation of acres 22706 with total measurement of canals and their branches amounting to miles 78¾.

63. Besides the cash water-cess which is realized from four tanks, they yield a very high proportion of the share of the crops by the irrigation of lands to the State under the revenue collection. This high proportion of share of the produce is not counted in calculating the percentage of interest in the above para.

The above tanks have converted the land of ordinary kind into Bhagayat land, to the profit, alike of the cultivators and the State.

64. *The system of Iron.*—Sluices is introduced in the canals to regulate the supply of the water to the fields and plots, and it proved a success.

65. The efficient working of the four tanks reflects very high credit to Mr. Samatbhai Najabhai the State Engineer.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

66. *Legislation.*—Appendix II gives a list of the laws and Rules in force in the State.

67. *Military force.*—There is no regular military force. But there are the Sibundi and the cavalry in the State (vide Appendix 3). Their principal duty is to protect the person and property of the subjects. There are three parties of Arabs.

68. *Police.*—The organization of the Jasdan State Police is very satisfactory. Their number during the year was 456 strong while in the last year was 484. Thus was a decrease of 28 persons.

69. *Ratio.*—The Ratio of police to every hundred in population is 1·67 and to every square mile of the State is 1·76.

70. *Village Police.*—Every village has its own Police Patel, and the village Police in proportion to the population of every village are placed under the Police Patel. The number of the village police is nearly 500, some of them are paid in cash, while others hold service-land.

71. *Prevention of crimes.*—The preventive working of the Police Department was most satisfactory ; by their vigilance and able and strict watch over the whole State, no serious crimes occurred. There was no murder, no culpable homicide, no dacoity and no robbery. This reflects credit on the high efficiency of the Police Department during the year under report.

Detection of crimes.—Almost all the offences reported were detected by the Police.

This satisfactory working during the year reflects good credit to the Department and its head Mr. G. D. Buch.

72. *Criminal Justice.*—There are two original criminal Courts one at Jasdan with full powers of a first class Magistrate and one at Vichhiya with the powers of a third class Magistrate. The appeals against the decisions of those Courts are heard by the Court of Sir Nyayadhish which also performs the work of the Sessions Court.

It is regretable to note that this State lost one of the best experienced officers in Mr. Kasalchand Bogha Nyayadhish who died during the year under report. The Durbar Saheb out of his general appreciation of good services of his servants engaged all his sons in the revenue department. Mr. Maganlal Dolatram already in the State service has been appointed in place of the deceased and I am glad to report that Mr. Maganlal is giving satisfaction by the consciencious discharge of his onerous duties.

73. The High Court is the fourth Court which is known as the

Huzur Court and exercises all the powers of the final appeals and of the supervision &c. like the High Court of a Presidency.

There is no material change in the strength, personal or powers of these Courts.

74. Appendices VIII and IX show the number of offences reported and dealt with, with their appeals thereon by the various Courts in this State during the year.

75.—*Civil Justice.*—There are two Courts of original Civil Jurisdiction, the Nyayadhish Court and Sar Nyayadhish Court, the first can hear suits to the extent of Rs. 2000 and the other can hear all suits of the higher value. There are two appeal Courts, viz. the Courts of Sir Nyayadhish and Huzur. There is one Court called Rajprakarni or Bhayati Court for all the disputes with Bhayat, Mulgarasia and for political suits. And all the appeals against the decision of the said Court are disposed of by the Huzur Court.

PANCHAYAT SYSTEM.

76. All the monetary claims against the farmers, artisans and others not of a trading class and all disputes inter se are disposed of by amicable settlement brought about by a Panchayat Court constituted of 4 State officers viz. the principal Revenue Officer, one account officer and two other officers. No plaint is to be written, no Court fee, no process, no charges were levied. The Court effects amicable settlement by its judicious way of persuading both the parties, by examining and checking the accounts &c. The execution of these settlements is always carried out without any trouble. If the parties cannot come to a settlement, they are then advised by the said Court to go to the regular Civil Court. In the year under report, this Court settled nearly 1300 cases. This Court daily reports its working to and seeks necessary instructions and guidance from the Darbar Saheb, who ascertains that the parties are satisfied with the settlement. It reflects credit upon it that in not a single case their intermission proved a failure. Thus both parties were saved from the expenses, time and trouble of a Court litigation, which may be advantageously employed towards the legitimate object of the development of their ordinary work. This Court has enormously curtailed the civil work of the ordinary original and Appellate Civil Courts of the State, which the State Courts otherwise would have found much over for them.

Extradition.—6 persons were extradited from this State during the year, 4 to the Paliyad Thana, 1 to the Datha Thana and 1 to the Jamnagar State. Out of these 4 were convicted and 1 was acquitted and 1 is on his trial. 10 were handed over to this State for trial from the Agency and other States, the trials for them are over.

78. *Prisons.*—There are two Jails one at Jasdan and one at Hingolgadh. Both are strong, commodious and airy. The number of the criminal prisoners is shown in Appendix XIII. Their health was generally good and their conduct was also fair. They were well fed and clothed. When unwell they are placed immediately under the treatment of the Medical Officer of the State.

79. *Registration.*—Appendices XIV and XV give the details of the Registration work. No separate establishment is kept for the work, but it is with the Judicial Court.

Municipality.—There is no tax levied for the Municipality from the people but all the expenses of the Municipal work are borne by the State. The controlling supervision over the work is with the Medical Officer of the State. The staff gave satisfaction during the year under report.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION.

80. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall during the year St. 1965 (A. D. 1909) which formed the basis of the revenue year under report was inches 32·71. The rainfall for the year under report was Ins. 36·42. Vide Appendix XVII. The average rainfall is inches 29·63 on calculation of 5 years.

81. *Agriculture.*—250 Acres of land were brought under cultivation during the year under report. Thus 750 Acres were brought under cultivation during the last three years. The total area under cultivation during the year was Acres 86750.

82. *Crops.*—The principal crops of the year were Cotton, Wheat, Methi, Til, Bajri, Juvari, and Sugarcane &c. The cotton-crops, Wheat and Sugarcane crops suffered at some places on account of frost.

Stock.—The details of agricultural stock in the State will be found in the Appendix XX.

84. *Horticulture.*—The Darbar Saheb maintained three gardens one at Jasdan, one at Hingolgadh and one at Vichhiya. They were under the control and supervision of the Public Department.

85. *Horse breeding.*—The stallions are Kathi and the brood-mares are Kathi. The service of the stallions is made use of by the private breeders. The advantage of the natural situation of the stud within the hilly dry place at Hingolgadh is very much on the successful high result of the stud.

86. *Wages and labour.*—The labourers got ample work. Their wages varied according to the nature of their work, the highest rate being 5 annas per day and the lowest being 2 annas.

87. There are two large forests and others small ones. The larger of them are inhabited by big-panthers. These forests are carefully looked after.

88. *Trade and manufacture.*—A ginning factory was erected in Vichhiya during the last year. The hand ginnings were encouraged as usual. Trade went on as usual.

89. The Appendix 19 relates to the public works.

90. There is no mint in the State.

91. There are four post offices in the State.

92. *Condition.*—The general condition of the people is satisfactory.

93. *Weather.*—The weather was fair during the whole year. The public health was good. The small pox epidemic disease appeared in the State during the year under report.

CHAPTER V.

94. *Revenue and Finance.*—The gross total revenue for the current year is Rs. 295100 while that of the last year was 291917. Rs. 4171 out of the past tagavi were recovered during the year. There are 13 underground pits having 50817 maunds of Juvari and there are also reserved 50 Lacs of bundles of hay for any future emergency.

95. *No debt.*—The State has never been obliged to incur any loan during any past year.

CHAPTER VI.

96. *Vital Statistics.*—There is one Hospital in the State in the charge of a Medical Officer who is L. M. & S. of the Madras Medical College and

to whom the Darbar Saheb had given a scholarship for the whole course. The sanitary and Municipal Departments are under his control. He performed 100 operations. The total number of patients treated during the year was 5469.

97. There is a vaccinator who did his work as usual.

CHAPTER VII.

98. *Education*—(Appendix 25) all these schools are full course schools, there is one girl school at Vichhiya. The Darbar Saheb extends his liberal hands to all these institutions.

CHAPTER VIII.

99. *Miscellaneous*—There is no printing press in the State. There are two Libraries in the State viz. one under the Taluka school and other a private one.

100. Quinine was freely distributed all over the State.

101. *Sadavarat*—The State maintains three Sadavrats one at Jasdan one at Hingolgadh and one at Vichhiya; and there are private Sadavrats at Kalasar, Kandhevalia, Pipardi, Gokhlana and Kothi and to all the latter except Kandhevalia the Darbar Saheb has granted State lands on whose income mainly the Sadavrats are maintained.

102. In conclusion it gives me much pleasure to tender my best thanks to Messrs Samatbhai Najabhai, Dadabhai Najabhai, Nathuram Naranji and Amirmiya Abashimiya, who have worked so zealously and devotedly in performance of their duties and whose hearty co-operation has largely contributed to the efficient administration of the State during the year under report.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

KRISHNALAL KESHAVLAL TRIVEDI

Chief Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Jasdan State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1910-11.

No.	Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period. From.	Period. To.	Remarks.
1	Mr. Krishnalal Keshavlal Trivedi High Court Pleader...	Chief Karbhari	1906	31-3-11	
2	„ Nathuram Naranji Agency Pleader	Sir Nyayadhish and Judge of the Bhayati Court	1871	31-3-11	
3	„ Samatbhai Najbhai	Chief Engineer	1900	„	Nephews of Darbar Saheb. Each of them has been controlling a separate State Department.
4	„ Dadabhai Najbhai	Chief Commanding officer and Paddock Supt.	1904	„	
5	„ Amirminya Abashiminya...	Revenue Commissioner	1880	„	
6	„ Rambhai Punjabhai	Special Revenue Officer	1909	„	Nephew of the Darbar Saheb.
7	„ Yeshavantrai Nathuram	Superintendent of State Expenses and accounts; and Financial Secretary	1910	„	New department opened & newly appointed.
8	„ Maganlal Dolatram	Nyayadhish	1910	„	Appointed in this place, Mr. Kasalchand having died.
9	„ Abhram Valimamad	Hajoor Assistant	1908	„	
10	„ Hiralal Jivanlal L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer	1909	„	
11	„ Gopalji Motichand	Chief Vakil to the Agent to the Governor	1906	„	
12	„ Gulabrai Dulerai Buch	Police Superintendent	1908	„	
13	„ Manishanker Chhaganlal	Prant Vakil	1906	„	
14	„ Umar Haji Abdulla	Revenue Inspector	1907	„	

KRISHNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX II.

List of laws in force in the Jasdan State during the year 1910–11

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	The Criminal Procedure Code (*Act* V. 1898)	Spirit of these British Laws & others is observed.		
2	The Contract Act (IX of 1872)			
3	The Evidence Act (1 of 1872)			
4	The Extradition Rules.			
5	The Boiler Act.			
6	The Whipping Act.			
7	The Hindu Law			
8	The Mahomedan Law.			
9	The State Penal Code (Act 1 of 1905)	Enacted for the State.		
10	The Civil Procedure Act (Act 2 of 1905)			
11	The Limitation Rules.			
12	Court Fee Rules.			
13	The Cattle Trespass Act.			
14	The Game Rules.			
15	The Registration Rules.			
16	Explosive Substance Act.			
17	Animal Cruelty Act.			
18	Gambling Act.			
19	Police Rules.			
20	Abkari Rules.			
21	Arms Rules.			
22	Revenue Rules.			

KRISHNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Jasdan State for the year 1910-11.

Arms of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowance of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties. Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men. European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry								There are five guns of which two are only serviceable.						
Sappers														
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry														
Imperial Service Troops ...														
Total.....														

KRISHNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX IV

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Jasdan State for the year 1910-11.

No.	Description of Police.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost. (yearly.)	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
					Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished (Judicially.)	By promotion	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Police Superintendent... ...	1	23	276						Knows English & Gujrati	...	
2	Foujdar Jasdan...	1	20	240						,,	...	
3	Foujdar Vichhiya	1	20	240						Gujrati	...	
4	Karkoons	2	8+5	156	...	...	...	...	...	,,	...	
5	Jamadars	2	12+11	276						6	...	
6	Police	31	9×7	756						5	...	
7	Pasaytas enjoying lands ...	418	22×6	1614						50	...	
				3558						66		

KRISHNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Jasdan State, during the year 1910-11.

Number.	State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5),		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Police Superintendent and Jasdan Foujdar	25	29	42	34	39	33	34	29	3	4	95·08	97·3	86·2	86·11	
2	Vichhiya Foujdar	18	5	19	3	19	3	16	2	1	1					
		43	34	61	37	58	36	50	31	4	5					

KRISHNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and the amount of recoveries in the Jasdan State, during the year 1910-1911.

Name of State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jasdan Foujdar	572-13-0	621-14-9	209-13-0	316-5-9			
Vichhia Foujdar	413-4-0	401-0-0	192-4-0	839-0-0	41·53	64·1	
	986-1-0	1022-14-9	402-1-0	655-5-9	...	...	

KRISHNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the Number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Jasdan State, during the year 1910-11.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year,	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from the last year.	Committed during the Present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Murder	...	...	...																											
Grievous hurt	...	2	2																											
Hurt	...	1	1																											
Dacoity	...	...	...	58	46	37	31	...	8	...	16	4	3	31	6	...	...	4	5	3	5	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Kindnapping	...	...	...																											
Theft by House-break ...	9	8	17																											
Theft	3	12	15																											
Others	6	11	17																											
	18	34	52																											

KRISHNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Jasdan State, during the year 1910-11.

No	Name of Courts of the State.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial 1910-11.*					*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
		Past year.	Present year		Arrested by police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Sir Nyayadhish Court	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	
2	Nyayadhish Court ...	71	47	5	35	3	14	3	4	103	64	16	4	44	...	...	...	
3	Third class Magistrat's Court at Vichhia...	19	18	...	...	4	9	7	2	17	22	6	...	16	...	...	...	
	Total.....	93	67	5	37	7	23	10	6	125	88	22	4	62	...	...	...	

KRISHNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Jasdan State, during the year 1910-11,

Tribunals	Number of Applications.	Number of persons and cases.																		Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.				
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.												
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.			
Hazur Court	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sir Nyayadhish Court ...	5	3	2	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Nyayadhish Court... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

KRISHNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work-Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the courts of Jasdan State, during the year 1910-11.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.								Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	*Exparte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration	
																									y. m. d.	
Sir Nyayadhish Court	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2756-9-6	...	1	.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Nyayadhish Court ...	23	19	18	32	41	51	22	30	19	21	3519-1-3	...	28	4	21	8	3	...	...	7	6	5	12	3632-12-9	0-3-9	
Total.....	23	19	18	33	41	52	22	30	19	22	6275-10-9	...	29	4	21	8	3	1	...	7	6	5	12	3632-12-9	0-3-9	

KRISHNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Jasdan State, during the year 1910-11.

No	Tribunals	Opening Balance		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1910-11			Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Within 6 months.	Within 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Sir Nyayadhish Court	...	1	13398-9-3	1	1	...	1	2	22059-1-10	...	1	13398-9-3	1	1	8660-8-7	1	...	...	
2	Nyayadhish Court ...	20	19	5703-6-7½	19	20	4814-3-4	39	39	10520-9-11½	20	19	5182-7-6	19	20	5338-2-5½	8	1	11	
	Total...	20	20	19104-15 10½	20	21	4814-3-4	40	41	32579-11-9½	20	20	18581-0-9	20	21	13998-11-0½	9	1	11	

KRISHNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the Civil work-Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Jasdan State, during the year 1910–11.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during the year.		How disposed of										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
																							y. m. d	y. m. d	
Hazur Court... ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	471-12-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1-1-14	
Sir Nyayadhish Court	3	2	4	1	4	3	5	2	2	1	1715-0-0	77-13-7	...	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	0-9-0	0-2-22	

KRISHNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Jasdan State, during the year 1910-11.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
									Rs. A. P.	days.	
Jasdan	2	30	42	78	72	22·33	24·66	23	3374-12-9	10·7	

KRISHNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing Registration of Documents in the Jasdan State, during the year 1910-11.

Name of State.	Documents presented for Registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents Registered.		Value of documents Registered.		Documents of which Registry has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered, pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks.
			Mortgages		Sale deeds		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Jasdan	7	9	7	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	9	Rs. 781-0-0	Rs. 2336-0-0	...	...	...	...	

KRISHNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Jasdan State, during the year 1910-11.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds	Value of property. Rs.	As.	P.	Fees realized. Rs.	As.	P.	Number of deeds.	Value of property. Rs.	As.	P.	Fees realized. Rs.	As.	P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Immoveable Property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Right of Immoveable Property ...	7	781	...	...	9	8	...	8	2336	...	...	24	8	...	
Cash Rights	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	This department working conjointly with other departments, there is no item of expenditure.
Nett Profit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	8	...	

KRISHNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Jasdan State, during the year 1910-11.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year		Balance on the 31st March 1911.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs.	Rs.		
Jasdan	...	...	...	...	1553-6-0	850-0-0	...	No Municipal cess is levied from the people; all expenses are borne by the State.

KRISHNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing the rainfall in the Jasdan State, during the year 1910-11.

State.	April 1910.	May 1910.	June 1910.	July 1910.	August 1910.	September 1910.	October 1910.	November 1910.	December 1910.	January 1911.	February 1911.	March 1911.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Jasdan	...	...	12-37	9-52	10-13	3-31	...	...	...	..	...	1-9	86-42	32-71	29-63	

KRISHNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains, in the Jasdan State, during the year 1910-11.

Articles.	During March (past year) per rupee		During March(present year) per rupee		Remarks
Bajri	13½	...	12	...	
Juwari	16	...	16	...	

KRISHNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing Expenditure of Public Works in the Jasdan State, during the year 1910-11.

Description of works.	State funds.			Local fuuds.			Totals.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Irrigation	...	5754	5754				
Roads	...	550	550				
Vinchhiya Ginning Factory ...	2369	...	2369				
Durbari works	850	3227	4077				
Somnath and Kannath Temples	...	...	...	1000			
Total.....	3219	9531	12750	1000			

KRISHNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing Agricultural Stock in the Jasdan State, during the year 1910-11.

District.	Years.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With 2 bullocks.	With 4 bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
Jasdan	1910-11	7050	6315,	525	3358	180	353	142	584	44176	2687	...	164	1089	

KRISHNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Jasdan State, during the year 1910-11.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jasdan	1	Rs. 429	2	Rs. 1180	1	Rs.a.p. 3—0—0	0	0	4	Rs. 1612	

KRISHNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure for St. 1966.

No.	Opening balance including Grain etc.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue	244415
2	Local cess	8484
3	Sale Proceeds of Land	2134
4	Opium Revenue	1180
5	Abkari Revenue	432
6	Jama etc. from Bhayats	3318
7	Customs Receipts...	16657
8	Forest Receipts	3643
9	Judicial Receipts	2809
10	Educational Fees	173
11	Guaranteed Rights	949
12	Extra ordinary Receipts	0
13	Other Receipts	5735
14	Tagavi	5171
	Grand Total...	295100

No.	Expenditure.	Rs.
1	Darbari expenses	164952
2	Tribute	10796
3	Extra ordinary charges	22755
4	Administration estate	44445
5	Revenue Department	Included in No. 4
6	Judicial Department	4516
7	Educational Department...	1805
8	Military (sibandi)	Included in No. 4
9	Police	
10	Jail	Included in Judicial Department
11	Dispensary (vaccination)...	2882
12	Forests Department	8444
13	Public Works Repairs	13743
14	Minor Establishment	1054
15	Dharmado...	7837
16	Guaranteed Rights	0
17	Paid in liquidation of debts	0
18	Miscellaneous	27165
19	Nazarano	0
20	Purchase of lands	81
21	Remission	334
22	Relief works	0
23	Advance in St. 1966	2267
	Expenditure Total...	313076
	Closing balance on Kartak Sud 1st St. 1966 ...	

KRISHNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Jasdan State during the year 1910-11.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Result of In-door patients.				Expenditure	Daily average	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Jasdan State Dispensary.....	5469	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2244-1-9	64·6	

KRISHNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement showing Vital statistics of the Jasdan State, for the year 1910–11.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Jasdan	29884	1078	892	...	186	497	392	...	105	41·9	19·8	19·3	13·1	

KRISHNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Jasdan State, during the year 1910-11.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past yaer.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High Schools.	Secondary.	Primary.	
6	6	Gujarati Schools	415	448	310·36	354·55	...	...	2105	

KRISHNALAL KESHAVLAL

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

TO,

MEHERBAN

DURBAR SAHEB

KHACHAR SHRI ODHA ALA

CHIEF OF JASDAN

JASDAN.

DURBAR SAHEB,

In obedience to Your Honour's directions, I have the honour to submit the following report of the Administration of Your Honour's State for the year 1911-1912.

Karbhari Office,
Jasdan, 20th April 1912.

I HAVE THE HONOUR TO BE
SIR,
YOUR MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT,
નથુરામ નારણજી
Chief Karbhari,
JASDAN STATE.

LIBRARY
OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

JASDAN STATE.

FOR THE YEAR 1911-12.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL and POLITICAL.

Situation and Boundaries.

The territories of the Jasdan State are lying in the middle of Kathiawar, bounded on the East by the Bhavnagar State and Agency Thana, on the West by the Jamnagar and Rajkot States, on the North by the Dhandhuka Taluka and the Agency Thana and on the South by the Jamnagar and Agency limits.

Area, Extent and Population.

The area of the jurisdictional territory of the State is 283 Square miles. The State has 56 villages under its jurisdiction, besides possessions of two Patis in two villages of the Agency Thanas, and also of two villages and one Pati in another village under the Dhandhuka Taluka. The State also enjoys some Haks in the British territory. According to the last Census of 1911, the population of the State is 29884 souls as against 25727 souls in 1901. The increase of about 16 per cent in the population is a clear proof of the people enjoying increased prosperity and sure and steady stability under the rule of the State.

The gross revenue of the State during the year under Report (i. e. for Samvat 1967) is Rs. 317754. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 7950/- to the British Government, Rs 394/- to Baroda and Rs. 2649/- to Junagadh-amounting to Rs. 10993/- as a total tribute.

Revenue and Tribute.

The country belonging to the State is mostly a table land having hills and hillocks scattered here and there. There are some good rivers and several small rivulets flowing from the State limits. The chief one among them is the river Bhader which passes through a large tract of the West of Kathiawar and which has its origin 7 miles off from the town of Jasdan in Madava Hill under the State. The soil is Karal in some places and Bekad and Tachhod in others. The chief production of the soil is cotton, wheat and Juwari. The hilly parts of the country are generally productive of a large supply of grass and these parts are generally known as Vidis or grass hills. There are also a few plots here and there which have the appearance of small forests thickly covered over with Babul trees.

Nature of the Country.

There are four big tanks in the State, specially constructed for irrigation purposes. They are most successfully utilized at present in irrigating large and extensive area of land all of which has become by now a rich garden soil. The full details of these large productive and useful works will be found in Chapter II.

Tanks.

Water supply for drinking purposes is adequately sufficient throughout the State. Jasdan and Vinchhiya people generally get their water supply from the rivers and have also the advantage of using water pipes on public streets given free by the Darbar from small but nicely-planned water works opened at the State expense.

Water supply.

There are several temples of Hindu religion and also Mahomaden Mosques, in the State. Most of them are in some way or other supported by the State. The most famous of them all is the Somnath Temple situated at about 9 miles from Jasdan, on the river Ghelo, the banks of which are beautifully covered over near the Temple with fine little jungle trees. The Temple is an ancient one and has several interesting legends attached to its antiquity. It possesses many landed properties assigned in charity from times immemorial for its support among them being a village of Vanala under the

Temples and Mosques.

Babra Thana. The revenues of these are utilized purely for charitable purposes. An annual fair is held in September when no less than 3000 pilgrims assemble there to pay reverence to the God Somnath. There is another temple of similar antiquity about 6 miles from Jasdan, named Kannath temple. It has also a great attraction of worshippers on the fair day. It is maintained solely by the Jasdan Darbar.

Fairs.

In India, in the name of religious fairs, large concourses of people generally meet in a central place with a common cause of charity, and these meetings take many times the appearances of exhibitions organized on small scales. Bazars of various articles are held and people encourage largely the sales of articles attracted from different markets. On these principles religious fairs are being generally encouraged by Native princes. In the Jasdan State alone five such big fairs are held annually in different places, at Somnath, Kannath, Bilnath, Traveni and Kamakhia. The last one viz., the Kamakhia fair had to be stopped this year on account of the local scarcity of drinking water. The other fairs passed off peacefully and without any accident owing to the Police arrangements in good order.

Birth days and Darbars.

The birth day of His Gracious Majesty the King Emperor was celebrated with great rejoicings on the day announced for the purpose. The birth days of the Darbar Saheb, of Kumar Shri Vajsur Khachar, the Heir Apparent and of Kumar Shri Ala Khachar the son of the heir apparent were also celebrated with great rejoicings. Sweetmeats were distributed to the boys and girls as usual and also the poor and the prisoners were fed with sweet foods on those days.

Darbars wereheld on these occasions and also a New year's Darbar was held on the Hindu new year's day.

The Ruling Chief of Jasdan & his family.

The ruling Chief of Jasdan belongs to the Khachar branch of the Kathi clan whic has played so important a part in the history of Kathiawar just before the advent of the British Rule in the province. The Darbar Saheb, Khachar Shri Odha Ala, who is the present Chief of Jasdan is offiicially titled "Meherban Mukhlisan Sadakat Va Ekhlas Nissan Mahobat, hun". His age is 60 years. He came on the Gadi in the year 1904 A. D. as the eldest son and heir of the late Chief Khachar Shri Ala Chela, C. S. I.

It was the self-suicidal custom of the Kathis to divide their Estate equally between the sons. As a result of such divisions and sub-divisions the large and important estate of Jetpur has lost its importance and position as a State and there are several small jurisdictional shareholders in Jetpur, which would not have been the case and also it would have enjoyed first class powers like the other big Rajput States had there been no self- ruinous and self-degrading policy of the Kathis to come in the way. Fortunately the State of Jasdan was in an integral state and the late lamented Chief Khachar Shri Ala Chela who was very much respected by the Government, took up the question of primogeniture to be applied to his State and the Government, seeing the prosperous and flourishing condition of the State and also the vast extent and importance of the Jasdan territory ordered very wisely the rule to be adopted in case of Jasdan. The present Chief was installed in June 1904 as the first ruler who came on the Gadi in execution of the primogeniture rule. The Darbar Saheb took the reigns of the State with graver and vaster responsibilities naturally attached to the adoption of the said rule and I have the greatest pleasure to note here that he has proved in all respects equally capable as his father. He attends the State affairs with marked regularity and hears personally all petitioners who have easy access to the Hazur. The Darbar Saheb has a son and heir Kumar Shri Vajsur Khachar who is 32 years of age and who has finished his full course of education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He is now actively assisting his father in the administration of the State and the success of the present wise administration is mostly due to the joint efforts of the Darbar Saheb and Kumar Saheb who are personally controlling all the chief departments of the State. The heir apparent Kumar Shri Vajsur Khachar has three sons and one daughter. The eldest son, Kumar Shri Ala Khachar is 7 years of age. During the year under report, the Darbar Saheb and his whole family enjoyed good health.

CORONATION OF HIS MAJESTY AT DELHI & CELEBRATIONS OF THE OCCASION.

Notable events of the year under Report.

The most notable event of the year under Report was the unique and historical occasion of the presence of our Monarch and Sovereign His Imperial Majesty George V in India to proclaim himself our Emperor. The occasion was celebrated throughout the Empire with unprecedented joy and enthusiasum and every heart throbbed with the sincerest good wishes

for their sovereign and great pride for the British Rule under which the advancement and prosperity of people were assured to them. The Jasdan State celebrated the event with full grandeur and rejoicings befitting its historical importance and by the strict orders of the Darbarsaheb a special committee of workers was organized under the presidentship of Mr. Yeshwantrai, to take every desirable step to make the occasion a memorable one throughout the State. The programme of events made out previously was gone through successfully and every event that passed off joyfully is briefly stated as follows;—

Prefatory Remarks.

All days from the 7th to the 12th December were celebrated with great rejoicings and enthusiasm throughout the whole State. From the reports we have received from our villages we have not the least hesitation to believe that each and all of our subjects have observed the Proclamation day as one of their most religious and auspicious occasions and have shown genuine feelings of loyalty and love to their immediate Ruler as well as to the British Throne and Power. The most solemn and ceremonious way in which the day was observed, has left in the mind of every body from the young to the old marked impressions of the greatness of the British Power and of the most historical event of the presence of their Soverign in India.

The Darbar Saheb, the Kumar Saheb and their whole family were very particular to see that the occasion was observed throughout their State with befitting importance.

This will be seen from the two facts that the Kumar Saheb who had been to Bombay on a pleasure trip, returned here punctually before the 8th December with a view to personally attend all the local functions and secondly that Benshri Kunwerba of Jivapur, the sister of the Chief announced on the 12th a certain amount of money to be distributed in different charities in honour of the occasion. Details about these charities have been given in the ending part of this subject.

Celobration in Jasdan.

All days, from the 7th to the 12th December, were ebserved as public holidays and Darbari offices and schools were closed. In Jasdan proper joy and merriment were the order of this short season and all people young and old, rich and poor took part of their own free will in the gaiety and rejoicings provided by their beloved Ruler, the Jasdan Darbar Saheb.

It was proposed to hold a "peoples' fair" in Jasdan from 8th to the 11th of December, and with a view to bring it to a successful issue a Committee of organisers was appointed; and we are glad to see that the "Fair" had proved a grand success and had thoroughly accomplished the object of collecting hundreds of people in a centralplace to enjoy their holiday for a common cause. The "Fair" ground was lavishly decorated with coloured flags and an arch was raised at the entrance of the "Fair", adorned with greenaries and plantain and palm trees, thus making the scene quite attractive and inviting. About forty shops and a few parties of players made up the beautiful constitution of the "Fair." Hundreds of

Peoples Fair.

people from the surrounding district were visiting the "fair" and the shop-keepers had such a lucrative business, on account of the articles for sale at the "fair" having been exempted from customs that on their request to the Darbar Saheb the "fair" had to be allowed to remain for one day more, i e., till the evening of the 12th of December. Two or three music parties were provided at the State expense to sing hymns of God and songs on morality, etc. This scheme added to the beauty of the "fair" and attracted hundreds of people in the evening In short, the idea of holding a "fair" proved a thoroughly successful one and the experiment greatly served to enhance the importance of the occasion, as well as the pleasure of the general public

This item of the programme was also as successful as the "fair." The programme of the 12th being very much crowded, the races were

Horse races.

afterwards arranged for the 11th instead of the 12th. A special race course was prepared just adjoining the "fair" and the whole place was decorated with banners and buntings of variegated colours. A beautiful platfrom was raised for the Darbar Saheb, Kumar Saheb and chief members of the family decorated with green herbs and plants. There were about 3000 to 4000 people collected to see the races. The whole scene presented an animated and gay sight.

The Darbar Saheb with the Kumar Saheb came up punctually at 4 P. M. in State procession when the animation of the public rose to its highest pitch. Soon,the races began and the people collected there enjoyed the whole evening with great joy and enthusiam. After the races were over, the Darbar Saheb distributed cash prizes to the winners. Both the "Fair" and the "Races" passed off peacefully and without any accident as the Police arrangements were quite thorough and nice.

From 8th to the 11th December tea parties were held every evening

in the Darbargarh when leading men of different castes and communities and officers of the State were invited. On the 8th and 9th December, the tea parties were given by the Darbar Saheb, while on 10th Mr. Ram Vegad, the nephew of the Chief gave a tea party on his own account and invited all the prominent men of Jasdan. On the 11 December, it was the turn of the State officers to invite the Darbar Saheb and the leading public to a party given on their own account. Thus, all evenings from 8th to 12th December were enjoyed thoroughly by the Jasdan public. On one of these mornings a Bania merchant named Sheth Jechand Ranchhod had also shown his public loyal spirit by giving a tea paty to the officers of the State and other chief people of the town.

Tea parties.

CEREMONIES ON THE 12th DECEMBER,

Schools Function.

The first item of the programme of the 12th was a ceremony to be performed at the School. The School children attired in gay and new dress were present in the school from the early morning and before the function actually began, they were already decorated with medals by the School Master. The School house was adorned with palm and plaintain trees and seats for the Darbar Saheb and the Kumar Saheb were also nicely decorated in accordance with their high position. Punctually at 8 A. M. the Darbar Saheb came to the School when the whole assembly rose and the children began to sign songs of welcome, The items of the School programme were then taken into hand one after another and the whole function was over after an hour. After the distribution of sweets to the children and *Atter* and *Pan* to the assembly, the Darbar Saheb left the School amid great joy of the children. The School Master Mr. Harjivan had successfully coached up the children to sing nice poems of our beloved Sovereign the King Emperor.

8-0 A. M.

When the sweets were being distributed to the school children it was arranged to distribute the same sweets to the other children of Jasdan by collecting them in two different places. This was also very nicely managed, so that all children of the town received sweets at one and the same time.

Distribution of sweets to other children.

DARBAR 12-0 NOON

A grand Darbar was held in the Darbargadh Palace where promi-

nent men of all communities were invited to be present. The picture of King Emperor and Queen Empress was placed on the right side of the Chief on a fine little table decorated with flowers. Both the occasion and the place being solemn in themselves, the ceremony looked grand. Punctually at 12-0 the proclamation was read first in English and then in Gujrati. After this ceremony was over the written order of the Darbar Saheb announcing acquittal of certain prisoners and remittance of sentences to others was signed by him and then read loudly before the assembly. This part of the ceremony having been over, certificates of honour were distributed to those who had worked satisfactorily at the last Census of 1911. After the distribution of *Attar* and *Pan* as usual the assembly rose and dispersed.

Here, I beg to state that with a view to give as wide a publicity to the reading of the proclamation as possible, we had arranged to have the proclamation read at two other different places in Jasdan by collecting all persons of the locality. To give effect to this measure in a prompt way, it was proclaimed the previous night by means of drum-beating that none should go to any business till 12-0 noon on the 12th and should be present in the town. I am glad to know that this order was effectively carried out.

DISTRIBUTION OF CLOTHES TO THE POOR.

A Circular was passed to all the Vahivatdars that they should prepare a list of very poor persons really in need of clothes and should forward it to the Chief officer in charge of the Coronation arrangements by a certain date. In accordance with the list, new clothes were made and kept ready for distribution on the 12th. Persons selected from Jasdan to take advantage of this charity were collected together in the Darbargadh and as soon as the Proclamation Darbar was over, the Darbar Saheb and the Kumar Saheb came down to the spot where the distribution of clothes was to take place. The distribution passed off quietly and the persons who were given the clothes left the Darbargadh with joyous and pleasing faces. Clothes to be distributed in villages had been sent through proper quarters.

SWEET DINNER TO THE POOR.

A sweet dish called "*Lapshi*" and "*Dal*" was prepared and dis-

tributed to about 1000 poor people. The arrangements were nicely made beforehand and a big open place was reserved for the purpose. Batches of different castes were seated in different places and then the dinner was served- It was particularly seen that each and all ate to their hearts' content This part of the programme also passed off very quietly as others. It was the express desire of the Darbar Saheb, in the usual spirit of his liberality, to admit as many poor people as possible and in accordance with the desire nearly all who came up there were admitted freely to the dinner-house.

GARDEN PARTY BY THE KUMAR SAHEB

A garden party on a grand scale was given by the Kumar Saheb Shri Vajsur Khachar and no less than 400 invitations were issued. A *Shamiana* was pitched in the Nazarbag Garden and the whole Darbargadh near the Garden was decorated with coloured flags and plantain trees. Music was also provided to give enjoyment to the guests. After tiffin and tea were over, the guests were taken to a part of the Darbargadh on the river side from where the fire works were to be witnessed. After all were seated in their proper places, signal was given for the fire works to open their display. The whole town and also people from the surrounding villages had collected themselves in great masses on the river side to witness the great fire works. The fire works were admirably made and displayed and the memorable evening was greatly enjoyed by the guests of the Kumar Saheb as well as by the general public.

6-0. P. M.

ILLUMINATIONS.

The illuminations looked grand in the Darbargadh as they were made artistically and lavishly. Religious places both of Hindus and Mahomadans were also very freely illuminated and those in need of help were supplied with oil or candles by the State to make the illuminations complete in these public places. All the public buildings in Jasdan were also gaily illuminated at the State expense. People in the town observed the day as Dewali in point of illuminations.

GENERAL.

In this way, the capital town of Jasdan presented a vivid scene of

gaiety and animation-throughout the Coronation days and by the grace of God everything passed off very quietly and peacefully. The Committee appointed for the Coronation rejoicings is to be congratulated on the success they have so nicely achieved.

(2) CELEBRATIONS IN VICHHIYA.

All functions on the 12th December observed in Jasdan were also effectively carried out in our Mahal Vichhiya under the management and supervision of our local officers there. School children and the other childern of the town were treated in the morning with sweets as in Jasdan and the school programme was also carried out brilliantly. At 12-0 noon a Darbar was held in the Vichhya Darbargadh under the presidency of the local senior officer and after the Proclamatlon was read the ceremony of *Attar* and *Pan* distribution was also performed there. After the Darbar was over the functions of the distribution of clothes and sweet dinner to the poor were gone through which passed off as successfully as in Jasdan. With regard to the Vichhya rejoicings, I have the great pleasure to mention here that the two leading Shethias and the whole community of cultivators have shown their genuine spirit of loyalty on this occasion by giving tea parties to the public of Vichhiya as a mark of respect and reverence to His Majesty the King-Emperor. Sheth Devchand Damodar of Vichhiya had arranged a tea party on a big scale on the evening of the 12th and had done all he could to make the occasion a memorable one. Sheth Mulchand Jiva gave a tea party on his account on the 11th and the whole band of local cultivators gave tea to the prominent men on the 12th Just after the proclamation ceremony was over. In this way Vichhiya also has not been without bearing marked impressions of the great event ordered to be observed with all due ceremonies. At night illuminations were freely made on every private shop and house as well as public buildings. Our local officer also reports of the Borah community having made grand illuminations in their Mosque which were worth the occassion and had attracted large crowds of people to see them in the evening.

CELEBRATIONS IN THE VILLAGES.

Orders were passed sufficiently before Proclamation days that in each village sugar was to be distributed to the children at 8-0 o'clock in the

morning on the 12th December and for this purpose a list was ordered to be made of children of and under ten years of age. According to the list, sugar was sent to every village by the 11th with proper instructions as to how and when it should be distributed. From the reports of all villages received it has been found that the distribution of sugar to the children took place in all villages at one and the same time.

All the people in villages were ordered by means of drumbeating on the previous night to be present in the village leaving all outside work till 12-0 noon and to give attendance at noon on the *Chora* (central village place) to hear the reading of the proclamation. Pictures of the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress were exhibited near the place on a prominent spot so that all the villagers could have a fine signt of it. Accordingly the great ceremony was performed in all villages with all the punctuality and solemnity ordered to be observed on the occasion.

At night illuminations were made in the villages as on Diwali days and all people in the villages had observed the day as one of their most religious and auspicious days. Reports are received from some of these villages that with a view to give proper effect to our orders, villagers had of their own free will cooked and partaken of sweets in their own houses, and had also invited their relatives and friends to dinner. Out of all the villages I have with great pleasure to mention the name of Moti Aniali, one of the larger villages under Jasdan, which had shown special interest on this occasion by decorating the whole village with flags and greeneries, and arranging music at the time of Proclamation. Hindu community and Mahomadan community gave tea parties to one another on the 12th and the cultivators distributed freely the sugar cane to the children in addition to the sugar distributed by the State.

Loyalty & Liberality of Bai shri Kunverbai of Jivapur Sister of the chief of Jasdan.

Now, I feel the greatest pleasure in mentioning here, last but not the least, the name of Bai Shri Kunverbai of Jiwapur, the sister of the Darbar Saheb who has out of her own joy and pleasure shown a marked spirit of loyalty to the person and throne of King-Emperor. The Jiwapur people have been feeling the very bad want of fresh drinking water since a long time past and specially in years of water scarcity. To remove this difficulty of the people for ever, she has thought of constructing

a well and fountain at any cost, though she has at present laid aside Rs. 500/-for the purpose. The well will be constructed in a way by putting railings etc. inside, so as to give every facility to the old and blind to bring water by their ownselves. She also proposes to give this fountain the name of "Coronation well" so that the future posterity may remember the great occasion in honour of which this charity has been given.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

From the above short description, it will be seen how and in what manner the great historical event of His Gracious Majesty's Proclamation at Delhi has been observed throughout the Jasdan State.

BOTAD-JASDAN RAILWAY.

Construction of the Botad Jasdan Railway.

The next event of note in the history of the year under report is the commencement of the construction work of a Railway line between Botad and Jasdan. Negotiations were going on between the Bhavnagar and Jasdan States for the last two years to enter into a formal agreement for this purpose and there was every chance for the execution of such an agreement sooner or later; but in the meantime Famine seemed to be imminent and with a view to save its people from the effects of famine by providing a large relief work, the Jasdan State proposed to Bhavnagar the long-thought-of scheme to be put into execution and the Bhavnagar State with its usual business-spirit and statesmanlike foresight at once accepted our proposals and after discussing the final terms, came to a definite agreement. Formal sanctions were secured from the Government and the commencement of the work actively began. Nearly half the work has been finished till now and we hope the line will be complete for actual use probably before next winter. Here I beg to mention with pleasure that it was a great delight to us to enter into business terms with Bhavanagar as, the treatment the Jasdan State has received throughout showed high-minded policy and statesmanship on the part of Bhavanagar. It was more of a pride than of pleasure to think that the Jasdan Darbar had the good luck of strengthening its already existing sweet connections with a prominent and able and broad-mindedly-managed State like Bhavnagar. The Railway work has provided a major

Relief work for the subjects of Jasdan, in this famine year and beg to remark here that in the past, Jasdan has always been noted for rendering timely assistance to its people in times of famine and that it has kept up its high prestige at present by not losing the least time and energy to enter into immediate terms with Bhavnagar for the construction of a large and productive work lika the Botad-Jasdan Railway. The whole length of the line now under construction is 33.47 miles out of which 25.20 miles are under Jasdan territory. The surrounding districts of Jasdan and Vinchhiya are all cotton-producing country and it is hoped that the line will, in times to come, pay most fruitfully. After the recurrence of several bad years in the interval after the great famine of Chhapania, the last part of the year under report came out again with the total failure of its monsoons.

Famine.

Though the effects of the year are not seen so ruinous as of the last great famine they are in no way less serious so far as people and cattle stand in utter necessity of State-help. There is not the least shadow of doubt that in the absence of proper assistance from the State, the famine effects would be as ruinous and devastating as those of the Chhapania.

The average rain-fall in the year was 35 in. 33 cents which was practically of no use for the crops. Besides it was not well scattered. The standing crops had to be removed when they began to whither and only those near the wells or tanks, which had the facilities of being irrigated were watered. Thus the whole monsoon crop was a total failure. There were certain villages which were altogether without any rain. The effects of famine were general throughout the territory of Jasdan.

Tagavi Advanced.

As soon as the effects of famine began to appear on crops, the farmers who possessed wells felt the want of irrigating parts of their crops by means of well water and for this purpose they were supplied at once by the State with new kos and its materials and prompt measures were taken in this behalf by sending Vahivatdars to every village under their supervision who enquired minutely as to who wanted assistance and what amount they required

The next step was the giving of loans of grains to farmers who required them for their maintenance. In this respect proper enquiries were made as to how many bullocks each farmer had. Whether he could by

means of well irrigation produce fodder for them and thus maintain them to the last and how many persons he had who depended solely on his farm earning. On the strength of this enquiry farmers are now given as a loan necessary amount of grain for their maintenance regularly every month. Under the arrangements made, farmers in this State are far from feeling the bad effects of famine and are quite happy and engage themselves solely to farm work and maintenance of their cattle by growing green fodder for them. In this way by the end of March 13000 maunds of grain have been already advanced to farmers. In the same way the cultivators are being given grain for seeds in accordance with their need. The official account year in the State being reckoned according to Hindu calender and besides the effects of famine being still in existance and progress, the full figures of these Tagavi will be given in the next year's Report. However I give them shortly in the following form which will show the amount advanced upto 31st March, from the beginning of the Famine. From August 1911 to 31st March, 1912.

No.	For what purpose.	Grain & Cash advanced (in value of money,)
1.	For Kos vartan & irrigation materials.	Rs. 8195
2.	For maintenance of the cultivators.	Rs. 22078
3.	For seeds.	Rs. 2200
4.	For cattle Hay advanced.	Rs. 4000
5.	T o t a l.	Rs. 36473

The State has also remitted Rs. 40,000/- as Vero, besides the assistance counted as above.

GRATUITOUS RELIEF.

Gratuitous relief has been afforded to the needy. The following table will show as to how and to what extent it has been given till the 31st March, 1912.

Gratuitous relief given from August 1911 to 31st March, 1912.

No.	To what class.	Grain & cash (in value of money.)
1.	To the invalids or poor who are getting regular monthly help.	Rs. 1020

2.	To those who have a large family to maintain from one or two men's earnings occasional free help.	Rs. 3274
3.	To those respectable families who cannot go out for work out of their birth position.	Rs. 1362
4.	T o t a l.	Rs. 5656

The above particulars will show as to how the Jasdan State has been managing its Famine relief affairs. As previously said, the Botad Jasdan Railway work has been opened solely with a view to provide relief work for our people and at present about 2000 Jasdan people are engaged as labourers on the work getting between 2½ annas to 5 annas a day per head according to the nature of work.

Besides this large relief work there are small relief works opened under our departmental officers and about 200 persons keep themselves engaged on these works.

As regards cattle the Mahajans of Vinchhiya and Jasdan have been taking up weak cattle and have been maintaining them by means of charitable funds and with the substantial side-aid of the State. The Darbar has been further giving 1000 bundles of grass every day for the cattle of the public. This grass is given to the cattle scattered in Jasdan in a central place where they are daily collected.

The State has also opened a grain shop to advance and sell grain at a cheaper rate to the state servants getting salary below Rs. 8/- per mensem. A Bania merchant named Jechand Ranchhod has also opened a similar shop for the general public where he has been selling grain to the poor at a loss of 2 annas per every Maund.

The authorities have been doing their utmost to meet the present emergency with boldness and tact and it is hoped that under the sympathetic sight of the Darbar Saheb, who has all along shown the high spirit of his generous mindedness and liberality, the after effects of famine are not likely to be felt so severe as they naturally would be.

Movement of the Darbar Saheb and the Kumar Saheb.

The Darbar Saheb and the Kumar Saheb Shri Vajsur Khachar went to Rajkot to pay a visit to Mr. E. Maconochie, the Agent to the Governor, in the month of June. After a short stay in Rajkot they returned to Jasdan.

The Heir Apparent Kumar Shri Vajsurkhachar visited Bombay to witness the grand festivities in connection with the first arrival of the King Emperor in India. He had put up in Bombay with Kumar Shri Vijaysinhji of Palitana, whose friendly and most sincere hospitality was greatly admired by him. The Kumar Saheb stayed in Bombay for a week and enjoyed the whole time most delightfully. Soon after the departure of His Gracious Majesty for Delhi he returned to Jasdan to take part in the rejoicings to be celebrated in Jasdan in connection with the Delhi Coronation.

The Kumar Saheb also went on a circuit into the Jasdan Districts to inspect personally the railway line now under construction from Botad to Jasdan.

"KING EDWARD SCHOLARSHIP FUND"

To perpetuate the memory of our late lamented King and Emperor Edward VII, a Fund was started in Kathiawar, purely by Native States.

Donations and Contributions by the State.

The Jasdan Darbar Saheb was pleased to contribute Rs. 3000/- (three thousand) to this Fund, which has been named "The King Edward Scholarship Fund". The interest accrued from this sum is to be utilized in payment of scholarships to the Jasdan subjects in the advancement of education.

Aid to the Rajkot City Cattle Camp.

The Mahajans of Rajkot who are keeping a large cattle camp and where they are maintaining cattle and other animals with the best care possible, requested the Darbar Saheb to contribute a sum towards the charitable work. Being assured of the great task the Mahajans have undertaken and of the respectable persons who represent on the managing Committee, the Darbar Saheb subscribed at once Rs. 1000/- one thousand.

At the request of Captain H. S. Strong, Rs. 150/- were subscribed to the Songadh charitable Fund.

The Civil Station cattle camp of Rajkot requested the Darbar by a letter to give them pecuniary assistance in the work undertaken by them Rs. 50/- were subscribed.

"TALUKDARI HOSTEL IN DHANDHUKA"

At the invitation of Mr. T. H. Tupper, I. C. S., the Talukdari Settlement Officer, a deputation was sent to Dhandhuka to represent the

Darbar Saheb on the occasion of the opening ceremony of a Talukdari Hostel in Dhandhuka. The ceremony was performed by O. T. Barrow, Esquire, I. C. S., Commissioner of the Northern Division. A donation of Rs. 500/- (five hundred) was announced at the ceremony by our representative on behalf of the Darbar Saheb.

Boundary Questions.

An amicable settlement of boundary questions with the Gaekwar territories was arrived at during the year under report. A Special Officer on behalf of the Gaekwar was sent over here to verify the old boundary marks and with a representative of ours, the questions were amicably settled and new papers and maps were made duly signed by both the parties.

Other boundary questions with the Bhavnagar and Jamnagar States are still pending and it is hoped that a satisfactory settlement will be arrived at in the next year.

Change in the Karbhariship.

Mr. Krishnalal Keshavlal the late Karbhari, resigned his post and joined the services of the Vala State in the capacity of Chief Karbhari there. In his place the undersigned Mr. Nathuram Naranji was appointed. His appointment has been approved by the Agent to the Governor by a shero dated the 30th November 1911. During the time that Mr. Krishnalal was here he discharged his responsible duties with energy and tact and to the entire satisfaction of the Darbar Saheb. With regard to the new Karbhari Mr. Nathuram Naranji, the following demi official note addressed to the Political Agent recommending him to the vacant post will better speak for itself.

My dear Captain Strong,

The official Yad, regarding the appointment of our Karbhari is enclosed herewith. My father asks me to add that Mr. Nathuram Naranji the gentleman appointed is a tried and experienced officer of this State, besides being honest, capable and competent enough to hold the responsible post.

With kindest regards

Yours sincerely,

Sd/. Vajsurkhacher,

Kumar Saheb, Jasdan State.

Successful litigations by the State.

Some cases involving important questions of jurisdiction and rights were decided in favour of the State during the year under Report. The chief among them were the following:—

JASAPUR CASE.

Bai Kamribai, the wife of Azam Mulu Vala, shareholder of Jetpur and her two sisters had filed a suit against the Jasdan Darbar in the year 1907-08 for the resumption of the village of Jasapur given to their mother Bai Ranbai in marriage by the late Chief. The Jasdan State raised the question that the matter being purely a domestic one concerning Jiwais, the Courts of the Jasdan Darbar had full powers and Jurisdiction to hear such cases. Tha Political Agent, Gohilwad Prant, decided otherwise saying that the suit was a civil one as it had arisen out of a civil marriage contract. The Jasdan Darbar appealed against this decision to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, who held that the Hathgarana grant being of a domestic concern it was purely a Political suit and that Jasdan Darbar had the jurisdiction to hear and settle these disputes finally by his Courts. Against this the plaintiffs Bai Kamribai and others appealed to the Bombay Government who reversed the judgment of the Agent to the Governor and confirmed that of the Political Agent, Gohilwad. There was again an appeal in this matter, made by the Jasdan State to the Secretary of State for India, who confirmed the decision of the learned Agent to the Governor Mr. C. H. A. Hill, thus maintaining the jurisdictionary rights of native princes in disputes of this nature and held from the circumstances of the case that it only involved the question of maintenance to relatives of a native chief and therefore the Bais should approach the Darbar for redress. When the Bombay Government decided this important question against the State there was naturally a sort of excitement amongst the chiefs of the third and fourth classes and all of them prayed to the Honorable the Home Government to revise the whole question minutely as their jurisdictionary rights were involved. It was a matter of great pleasure and joy to all the States concerned when they heard that the British-Government had very justly protected their rights with great care and caution befitting the paramount power. Thus the question of jurisdiction involved in the Jasapur case had affected not only the State of Jasdan alone but all the States and Talukas holding jurisdictions of a third or a fourth class. The

plaintiff ladies have been now asked by the Government to approach the Jasdan Darbar with a petition if they have any to make. In this way the most intricate and important question has been finally decided in favour of Jasdan.

POLARPUR CASE.

Khachar Harsur Meram and other Bhayats of Jasdan had appealed into the Courts of the Agent to the Governor against the decision of the Jasdan Hazur Court, in a case in which they claimed recovery of certain lands and revenue in Jasdan and Polarpur. The claim was made on the ground that the documents by which the rights over their land were transferred to the Jasdan Darbar were invalid for want of sanction and inadequate consideration. The Agent to the Governor transferred the whole case to the Judicial Assistant's Courts for hearing and final reports On the strength of these reports, the Agent to the Governor dismissed the appeal of the Bhayats and confirmed the decision of the Jasdan Hazur Court. The dispute was of long standing and I am glad to note that the learned Judicial Assistant after hearing arguments on both the sides saw that the Jusdan Courts had done justice to the Bhayats and this is clearly seen from the fact that the Agent to the Governor dismissed the appeal and confirmed our decision.

VARJATIRATH CASE.

This is also a dispute of long standing between the Jasdan Darbar and Mulgirassias of Varjatirath under Jasdan. In the year 1897, the Government of Bombay ordered by a Resolution that the Jasdan Darbar should allow the Girassias to provide houses for their tenants either on the old Village site of Varjatirath or in a separate hamlet in the Darbar's village of Jivapur. The Government also ordered that it was for the Chief to decide which course he preferred. The order was not accepted by the Jasdan Darbar and consequently there is a Japti at the expense of the Darbar on the disputable lands of Varjatirath. The Darbar is now willing to give them a place in the village of Jivapur for building houses for their tenants and upon this the Agent to the Governor has ordered the Japti to be removed. Several months have passed since the passing of this order but the Mulgirassias who are of obstinate nature, are lodging unnecessary and irrelevent complaints and thus gain-

ing time in the removal of the Japti. Captain A. S. Meek, the Political Agent, Gohilwad, before whom the case is now pending for final hearing, has very wisely advised both the parties to settle the dispute amicably but it is feared the Mulgirassias will not be persuaded to come to proper and just terms without the intervention of the Political Agent.

VISIT OF THE POLITICAL AGENT.

Visit of Captain A. S. Meek, Political Agent, Gohilwad Prant.

Captain A. S. Meek, the Political Agent, Gohilwad Prant, encamped in Jasdan with his offices and staff on the 5th of April, 1912. His visit was programmed in the middle of March but he had to go away to Bhavnagar to be present there on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and consequently he had to postpone his own visit to Jasdan. We are therefore including his tour into the Jasdan District, in the report of the year 1911-12.

Captain A. S. Meek came over to Jasdan on the morning of the 6th April, when fitting reception due to his position was given to him. In the evening official visits were exchanged between the Darbar Saheb and himself. On the morning of the 7th he visited some surrounding villages and also inspected the large irrigation tank near Bakhalwad named Alansagar. He enquired minutely into the general condition of the people and was gratified to see that the state of the cultivators and villagers was satisfactory and was very well preserved by the helping hand of the State. On the morning of the 8th the Political Agent visited the School and distributed prizes in the presence of the Chief and the Kumar Saheb. He made a nice little speech dwelling upon the advantages of education and specially the female education. He advised those present from the public to educate ther daughters on whom the prosperity of the future generation mainly depended, After his return from the school he paid a visit to the dispensary and the Jail. He was then shown over to the Court House, Darbar kitchen, stables, waterworks etc.; and he was pleased to see all of them On the 9th he went to inspect the disputable site of Varjatirath and the village of Jivapur. On the 10th he went to see the Hingolgadh hill palace and also visited Vinchhiya in compnay with the Kumar Saheb Shri Vajsur Khachar and the Deputy Karbhari Mr. Yeshvantrai. In Vinchhiya after seeing the Darbargadh and the town he went to the school where he dis-

tributed prizes and sweets to the boys and girls. On his way to Vinchhiya he also visted the villages bordering on the Jasdan-Vinchhiya road. He was specially interested in the agricultural history of Galiana which is a very prosperous Village. On the 11th he went over to Somnath to inspect the fallen parts of the temple. He visited the villages of Kalasar and Pipalia in his way. On the 13th he officially left Jasdan for Babra. The Darbar Saheb and Kumar Saheb felt great interest in the visit of Captain A. S. Meek, and were greatly pleased at his most friendly attitude though he was quite new to them. It has been a sort of gratification to us to see that an intelligent and experienced officer like him has expressed his satisfaction at the famine relief arrangements made by this State.

Changes in the Personnel.

Mr. Nathuram Naranji having been appointed Chief Karbhari of the State, the posts of Sir Nyayadhish and Judge of the Bhayati Court were entrusted to Mr. Yeshwantrai Nathuram who is to hold these posts in addition to his duties as Superintendent of State Accounts and Financial Secretary. Mr. Ebrahim Valimahomad over and above his duties as the Hazur Secretary was appointed Superintendent of Managed Estates under this State.

CHAPTER II.

"ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND."

Revenue year.

The revenue year begins with the Hindu New Year's day and ends with Diwali. The year under report is for Samvat 1967 (i. e. 1911 A. D.) or rightly speaking the report includes the history of the revenues collected from the produce of the monsoons of Samvat 1966.

Revenue Divisions.

For the efficiency of the administration of the revenue department, the State of Jasdan has been divided into two main parts-Jasdan Division and Vinchhiya Division. These are called Mahals. The two divisions are further divided into seven smaller subdivisions which are termed Tappas. Each tapa has from seven to ten villages under it and has a revenue officer of its own to manage the agricultural affairs. These Officers are called Vahivatdars. Of the seven Tapas, three come under Vinchhiya and four under Jasdan. The duties of

Vahivatdars are not merely to collect the revenues of the State but they have also to look after the general condition of the agricultural people and their bullocks, and report about the same to the head of the Department who is called a Revenue Commissioner. There is also a revenue Inspector who has been constantly touring in the whole district to inspect and supervise the work done by the Vahivatdar. He is empowered to hear the complaints against the Vahivatdars if any, and report the same to his immediate head.

Rain Fall.

The total rain fall in the year Samvat 1966 was 35 inches and 33 cents. The rainy season broke out somewhat earlier and ended also earlier. The monsoon crops and specially the cotton crop required one more rain in the latter part of the season. On the whole however, the rain was sufficient for the crops and was also well scattered.

Crops.

The chief crops of the year which were successfully grown were cotton, Juwari, Bajri, Wheat, Gram, Rice and sugar cane.

Collections.

The Darbar takes one fourth share from the crops produced by monsoon water and one-fifth share from that produced by means of irrigation. In certain cases such as the sugarcane vegetable, etc, no share is taken but only a fixed amount per Vigha called " Vighoti " is charged. Over and above this, there is a vero charged which is a fixed amount in cash and has no connection with the produce.

Land under cultivation

During the year under report the total land under cultivation was 73525 acres, distributed as follows:—

Cotton	2400	acres.
Wheat	4000	acres.
Juwari	18000	acres.
Bajri	20000	acres.
Seasamum	1500	acres.
Gram	2200	acres.
Sugar cane	300	acres.
Rice	25	acres.
Miscellaneous ...	3500	acres.

Land revenue.

The total land revenue was Rs. 266907/- while that of the previous year was Rs. 2,14,415/-. The revenues would have been more had there been no untimely rain in the month of March which spoiled the wheat and cotton collected in the Khalawads. However the high prices of cotton have made up a part of the lose.

Irrigation facilities.

There were 1446 wells in the whole State which provided sufficient water for irrigation. In addition to these, there are four irrigation tanks in the State which have the capacities of irrigating total 22706 acres of land. The two of these tanks are in the Jasdan division and two are in the Vinchhiya division. The following information as regards the history of each tank will be interesting to be included in this report.

Irrigation tanks.

The Bakhalwad Tank or Allamsangar Sagar Tank. This is the largest tank situated about 3 miles from Jasdan. It is constructed in the year 1900 A. D or at the time of the great famine of Chhapania, by putting a dam across the river Bhadar. It has cost Rs. 2,30,830/-. The catchment area of the tank is 25 square miles. It has the capacity of irrigating 11000 acres of land. The canals and sub canals constructed for the irrigation purposes are in all 33¼ miles in length. It pays an interest of 5¾ per cent on the capital in the shape of cash-cess charged for water and also the increase in the produce of Darbar's share.

RAJAVADLA TANK:— This tank was also constructed in the year 1900 A. D., or at the time of the last Chhapania to provide relief to the people. It has cost Rs. 68000/- and pays on the capital an interest of 4¾ per cent by means of water cess and increase in Darbar's produce. The catchment area is 15 square miles, and it has the capacity of irrigating 8500 acres. The canals and sub-canals are 17½ miles in length.

PANELIA TANK:— The Panelia Tank is situated in the Vinchhiya Division and was constructed in the Samvat year 1934 or 1878-A. D.. It cost about 51000/- rupees. The canals and sub canals issued from this tank measure about 10 miles in length. It has the capacity of irrigating 1560 acres of land. It pays an interest of about 4½ per cent on the capital.

REVANIA TANK:— The Rewania Tank which is also in the Vinchhiya Division was constructed in the year 1878 A. D., costing about Rs. 75000/-. It has the capacity of irrigating 1646 acres of land. The length of canals and sub canals is 10 miles. It yields about 4½ per

cent on the capital spent. The catchment areas for both the tanks of Panelia and Revania are sufficient.

Encouragement to Farmers.

The class of cultivators is very happy and contented under the generous rule of the Darbar Saheb. Not only are they helped in their farm work by advancing them loans in both good and bad times, but they are also encouraged in many ways. Particularly a system has beeu introduced to give impetus to the enterprising and industrious farmers, by which they are encouraged to sink new wells. A farmer who sinks a new well, is granted the ownership right of the well and also of 8 bighas of land under it per every kos of water. He enjoys this right hereditarily and has power to sell or mortgage this property at his will. In addition to this right, one year's share of the Darbar in the crop irrigated by the water of the new well is granted free to the farmer. In this way well-todo farmers are always busy with sinking new wells, the number of which has been increasing eveay year. This system has tended to increase materially the prospects of both the farmers and the State and also to ensure against any serious danger of Famine.

In conclusion, it is gratifying to note here that under the paternal care of the Darbar Saheb and watchful supervision of the experienced revenue officers, the whole class of farmers enjoys the best happiness of life. I have the pleasure, specially to mention here the name of Mr. Amirmiya Abashimiya the Revenue Commissioner, who is a servant of the State for the last forty years and whose revenue experience has been of great use both to the State and the farmers.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Appendix II gives a list of the laws and rules in force in the State.

Military Force:—There is no regular Military force in the State but there are the regular sirbandi and cavalry commanded by the Chief's nephew Mr. Dadabhai Najabhai. There are also three parties of Arabs. The Number of the whole force was 444 in the year under report.

Police organization:—Every village has its own Police under the control of a Police Patel, The number of police-men who are called Passaitas is arranged in accordance with the local need and also in proportion

to the population of each village, For the efficiency of work, the State has been divided into two divisions viz., Jasdan Division and Vinchhiya division. Each division is under the immediate supervision of a Police Officer who is called a Fouzdar. And the whole department thus constituted is being controlled by a chief Police Officer Mr. Gulabrai Dulerai Buch. The strength of the Jasdan State Police is nearly 500 in number.

Prevention and detection of crimes:-The Police Department has worked throughout the year with vigilence tact and detected ability. Almost all the offences reported were detected The amount of theft was Rs, 710-3-6 out of which Rs. 386-14-3 were recovered by the Police. The head of the department Mr. Gulabrai D. Buch deserves good credit for the efficient working of the police Department.

Criminal Justice:—There are two original Courts for Criminal Justice, one at Jasdan and one at Vinchhiya. The Jasdan Court holds the full powers of a First Class Magistrate while that of Vinchhiya enjoys powers, only of a third Class Magistrate. The appeals against these Courts are heard by the Court of Sir Nyayadhish which also performs the work of the Sessions Court. Final Appeals lie before the Hazur Court,

The Jasdan First Class Magistrate decided 51 criminal cases during the year under report, in three of which there were appeals made in the Court of the Sir Nyayadhish who confirmed the decision of the Lower Court in one case ahd amended the sentence in another, while the third case was sent to the same Court for revision.

Civil Justice:—There is a Court of the Nyayadhish in Jasdan who has the power to hear suits of the value of Rs 2000/-. The suits of higher amounts are being heard by the Court of Sir Nyayadhish, Mr, Maganlal D. Sawadia who presides over the Jasdan Original Criminal Court is also working as a Nyayadhish. The Nyayadhish heard during the year 18 civil suits of the value of Rs 3808-12-10 while the amount heard by the Court of Sir Nyayadhish was Rs. 2756-9-6. I am glad to note here that Mr. Maganlal D. Sawadia who is working both as a First Class Magistrate and Nyayadhish for the last two years, has shown during the time, his quick sense of reason and justice and also quickness in the disposal of cases. The appeals against the decisions of the Nyayadhish are heard by the Court of Sir Nyayadhish, while the final appeal Court is the Hazur Court in this case also.

There is a Bhayati Court to hear and decide disputes of the Bhayats, Mulgirasias and such other suits of a Political nature. The Hazur Court

acts as a final appeal Court in disputes heard by the Judge of the Bhayati Court.

The Panchayat Court:—The Most interesting and important feature of the Civil Justice is that of the establishment of a Panchayat Court, which is specially organized to hear and decide monetary disputes between farmers and their creditors. After a long experience it has been found that the illiterate farmers are generally speaking robbed by their Bania creditors of all the produce of their farm against monies and grains advanced to them and thus the poor farmer who toils day and night has to give all the fruits of his labour to his lender merchant for the loans and high interests which are sometimes falsely put. With a view to save the farmer from these plaguish tricks, a Panchayat Court has been established consisting of the Revenue Officer, Account Officer and two other gentlemen who are hearing any and all monetary complaints against farmers, They examine the accounts minutely and determine the real amount advanced and also refix the sum of interest if not moderately charged. After this, they examine the figures of income to the farmer earned by way of different crops and then fix amounts of instalments to be paid to the creditor. Special attention is given to the fact that bp this means the creditor is not discouraged to stop any future transactions. The farmers are in this way protected from getting into debts and are also saved from the unnecessary expense and time that would be spent in law Courts. Thus the Panchayat Court has been a great blessing both to the farmer and his creditor and they enjoy all the happiness of a just and benign rule.

Extradition—2 persons were extradited from this State during the year, to Gondal and Amreli. 4 were handed over to this State for trial from the Agency and other States, The trials for them are over.

Prisons—There two Jails one at Jasdan and one at Hingolgadh. Both are strong, commodious and airy. The number of the criminal prisoners is shown in Appendix XIII. Their health was generally good and their conduct was also fair. They were well fed and clothed. When unwell they are placed immediately under the treatment of the Medical Officer of the State.

Registration— Appendices XIV and XV give the details of the Registration work. No separate establishment is kept for the work, but it is with the Judicial Court.

Municipality.—There is no tax levied for the Municipality from the

people but all the expenses of the Municipal work are borne by the State. The controlling supervision over the work is with the Medical Officer of the State. The staff gave satisfaction during the year under report.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION.

Rainfall.—The rainfall during the year St. 1966 (A. D. 1910) which formed the basis of the revenue year under report was inches 35 33 The rainfall for the year under report was Ins. 8-82. Vide Appendix XVII.

Crops.—The principal crops of the year were Cotton, Wheat, Methi, Til, Bajri, Juvari, and Sugarcane &c. The cotton and Wheat suffered at some places on account untirely rains in March 1911.

Stock.—The details of agricultural stock in the State will be found in the Appendix XX.

Horticulture.—The Darbar Saheb maintain three gardens one at Jasdan, one at Hingolgadh and one at Vinchhiya. They were under the control and supervision of the Public Department.

Horse breeding.—The stallions are Kathi and the brood-mares are also Kathi. The service of the stallions is made use of by private breeders. The advantage of the natural situation of the stud within the hilly dry place at Hingolgadh is great, looking to the successful high result of the stud.

Wages and labour.—The labourers got ample work. Their wages varied according to the nature of their work, the highest rate being 5 annas per day and the lowest being 2 annas.

There are two large forests and others small ones. The larger of them are inhabited by big-panthers. These forests are carefully looked after.

Trade and manufacture.—A ginning factory is working in Vinchhiya successfully. The hand ginnings are also encouraged as usual. Trade was brisk as usual.

The Appendix 19 relates to the public works.

There is no mint in the State.

There are four post offices in the State.

Condition.—The general condition of the people is satisfactory.

Weather.—The weather was fair during the whole year. The public health was good. The small pox epidemic disease appeared in some places during the year under report.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.—The gross total ravenue for the current year is Rs. 317754 while that of the last year was 295100. Rs. 3467 out of the past tagavi were recovered during the year.

No debt.—The State has never been obliged to incur any loan during any past year.

CHAPTER VI.

Medical Relief and Visal statistics.-There is one Hospital in the state in the charge of a Medical Officer who is an L. M. & S. of the Madras university It is a mater of pleasure to note here that the young Doctor Mr. Hiralal J. Lala has been doing his work with professional ability and to the entire satisfaction both of the Darbarsaheb and the people of Jasdan. He undertakes sometimes major operations also successfully. He performed 110 operations. The total number of patients treated during the year was 5212 The sanitary & Municipal Departments are also under the control of the medical officer.

There is a vaccinator who did his work as usual. He vaccinated 1050 persons during the year under Report. The total deaths were 312 while births were 697.

CHAPTER VII.

Education—(Appendix 25) all these schools are full course schools there is one girl school at Vinchhiya. The Darbar Saheb extends his liberal hands to all these institutions.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous—There is no printing press in the State. There are two Libraries in the State viz, one under the Taluka school and other a private one.

Quinine was freely distributed all over the State.

Sadavarat—The State maintains three Sadavrats one at Jasdan one at Hingolgadh and one at Vinchhiya ; and there are also private Sadavrats at Kalasar, Kandhevalia, Pipardi, Gokhlana and Kothi and to all the latter except Kandhevalia, the Darbar Saheb has granted State lands on whose income mainly the Sadavrats are maintained.

In conclusion it gives me much pleasure to tender my best thanks to all the chief departmental officers for the corodial co-operatiou they have given me in the administration of the State.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
નથુરામ નારણજી,
Chief Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Jasdan State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1911-12.

No.	Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From.	To.	
1	Mr. Nathuram Naranji, Agency Pleader.	Chief Karbhari.	1911	31-3-12	Changes made in the year under report, Mr. Krishnalal having resigned his post.
2	Mr. Yeshwantrai Nathuram ...	Sir Nyayadhish and Judge of the Bhayati Court; Superintendent of State Expenses and accounts, and Financial Secretary.	1911	,,	
3	Mr. Samatbhai Najbhai.	Chief Engineer.	1900	,,	Nephews of the Darbar Saheb. Each of them has been controlling a separate State Department.
4	Mr. Dadbhai Najbhai.	Chief Commanding Officer and Paddock Superintendent.	1904	,,	
5	Mr. Amirmiyan Abashimiyan. ...	Revenue Commissioner.	1880	,,	
6	Mr. Rambhai Punjabhai.	Special Revenue Officer.	1909	,,	Nephew of the Darbar Saheb.
7	Mr. Maganlal Dolatram.	Nayayadhish.	1910	,,	
8	Mr. Abhram Valimamad.	Hazur Assistant.	1908	,,	
9	Mr. Hiralal Jivanlal L. M. & S. ...	Chief Medical Officer.	1909	,,	
10	Mr. Gopalji Motichand.	Chief Vakil to the Agent to the Governor	1906	,,	
11	Mr. Gulabrai Dulerai Buch. ...	Police Superintendent.	1908	,,	
12	Mr. Manishankar Chhaganlal. ...	Prant Vakil.	1906	,,	
13	Mr. Umar Haji Abdulla.	Revenue Inspector.	1907	,,	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Jasdan State during the year 1911-12.

No.	Discription.	Whether adopted from British Indian acts.	Introduced during year under Report	Remarks.
1	The Criminal Proceedure Code (act V 1898).	Spirit of these British Laws and others is observed.		
2	The Contract act (IX of 1872). ...			
3	The Evidence act (I of 1872). ...			
4	The Extradition Rules.			
5	The Boiler act.			
6	The Whipping act.			
7	The Hindu Law.			
8	The Mahomedan Law.			
9	The State Penal Code (act I of 1905)...	Enacted for the State.		
10	The Civil Proceedure act (act II of 1905).			
11	The Limitation Rules.			
12	The Court Fee Rules.			
13	The Cattle trespass act.			
14	The Game Rules.			
15	The Registration Rules.			
16	Explosive Substance act.			
17	Animal Cruelty act.			
18	Gambling act.			
19	Police Rules.			
20	Abkari Rules.			
21	Arms Rules.			
22	Revenue Rules.			

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Jasdan State, in 1911-12.

Arms of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry								There are five guns of which two are serviceable only.						
Sappers														
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry														
Imperial Service Troops...														
Total...														

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1911-1912.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police Superintendent. ...	1	23	276	...	...	...	...	...	Knows Gujrati & English	...	The post of the special Railway Foujdar is created this year, as there about 3000 people working on the Line which is being constructed from Jusdan to Botad.
Jusdan Foujdar. ...	1	20	240								
Vichhiya Foujdar. ...	1	20	240	...	...	...	...	...	Knows Gujrati	...	
Special Foujdar Railway line.	1	20	246	...	...	...	...	...	,,	...	
Clerks.	2	8×5	156	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
Jamadars.	2	13×12	300								
Police.	31	9×7 22×6	756	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
Pasayatas enjoying land...	444	.....	1614	...	...	...	...	...	75	5	
Total...											

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Jasdan State, during the year 1911-12.

No.	State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged-		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial		Remarks.
		1910-11.	1911-12	1910-11.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1911-12	1910-11.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1910-11	1911-12.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Jasdan Foujdar	29	40	34	45	33	45	29	35	4	10	83·78	75·55	86·11	75·55	
2	Vichhiya Foujdar... ...	5	19	3	14	3	14	2	10	1	4					
3	Special Foujdar	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1					
	Total...	34	60	37	61	36	61	31	46	5	15					

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Jasdan State, during the year 1911-12.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1910-11.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1911-12.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Jasdan Foujdar... ...	621-14-9	553-3-6	316-5-9	382-6 3	64 9	54·39	
Vichhiaya Foujdar ...	401-0-0	157-0-0	339-0-0	4-8-0			
Special Foujdar on the Railway line.	...	...	...	...			

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Jasdan State, during the year 1911-12.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Regorous.	Simple.	Regorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Murder.	...	...	...																											
Grievous hurt ...	...	7	7																											
Hurt	...	7	7																											
Kidnapping	...	...	...																											
Dacoity.	...	...	...	46	50	61	46	...	9	1	19	12	5	46	15	...	...	14	2	2	4	5	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	
Theft by housebreak.	4	20	24																											
Theft...	2	12	14																											
Others.	...	14	14																											
Total...	6	60	66																											

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Stetement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the verious Courts in the Jasdan State during the year 1911-12.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1911-12.*					*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sir-Nyayadhish Court.	2	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	
Nyayadhish Court, Jasdan.	47	51	...	55	1	11	3	2	64	72	14	10	48	...	...	...	
3rd Class Magistrates Court of Vichhiya.	18	13	...	...	...	15	5	...	22	20	14	2	4	...	...	...	
Total...	67	67	...	61	1	26	8	2	88	98	28	12	58	...	...	...	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Jasdan State, during the year 1911-12.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																	
		Applications rejected.		*Sentences,* Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered		Pending.		Remarks.
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Hazur Court... ...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sir Nyayadhish Court	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	
Nyayadhish Court ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Jasdan State, during the year 1911-12.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during preset year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck of the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.	
																									Y. m d.	
Sir-Nyayadhis Court.	0	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Rs. a. p. 2756-9-6	1-2-14	
Nyayadhish Court	19	21	32	18	51	39	30	32	21	7	Rs. a. p. 3808-12-10	...	18	...	12	4	1	1	...	5	5	2	20	Rs. a. p. 9420-14-1	1-8-8	
Total...	19	22	33	18	52	40	30	33	22	7	3808-12-10	...	18	...	12	4	1	1	...	5	5	2	21	12177-7-7		

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work—Results of Applications for execution of decrees in the Jasdan State, during the year 1911-12.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of application pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.				
Sir Nyayadhish Court...	1	1	8660-8-7	1	1	5328-8-3	2	2	13989-0-10	1	1	8660-8-7	1	1	5328-8-3	1	0	0	
Nyayadhish Court...	19	20	5298-11-5½	20	10	1709-5-0	39	30	7008-0-5½	19	21	2878-10-9	20	9	4129-5-8½	1	0	8	
Total...	20	21	13959-4-½	21	11	7037-13-3	41	32	20997-1-3½	20	22	11539-3-4	21	10	9457-13-11½	2	0	8	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Jasdan State, during the year 1911-12.

Tribunal.	Opening balance		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
												Rs. A. P											*y. m. d.*	*y. m. d.*
Hazur Court... ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	650-10-6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1-1-14	0-0-0
Sir Nyayadhish Court...	2	1	1	4	3	5	2	3	1	2	Rs. A. P. 77-13-7	3883-2-8	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	0-2-22	2-12-0

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Jasdan State, during the year 1911-12.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year.	Present year.	Part year.	Present year.				
Jasdan	1	23	44	72	67	24·66	17·82	20	Rs. 3270	2·15	No death among convicts in jail.
Hingol Gadh. ...	1										

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of Documents in the Jasdan State in the year 1911-12.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
															Rs.	Rs.					
Jasdan.	9	31	8	28	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	9	31	2336	8992	...	...	...	...	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Jasdan State during the year 1911-12.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	No. of deeds.	Value of property	Fees realized.	No. of deeds.	Value of property	Fees realized.	
Immoveable property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Right of immoveable property. ...	8	2376	24 8 ...	28	8642	90	
Cash rights...	...	...	...	3	350	3 8 ...	
Wills....	1	...	4	...	...	... ...	
Expenditure.	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	
Nett profit.			28 8 ...			93 8 ...	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of Municipalities in the Jasdan State during the year 1911-12.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
Jasdan.	...	...	...	...	Rs. 850-0-0	Rs. 3400-0-0	...	No Municipal cess is levied from the people; all these expenses are bourne by the State.

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Jasdan State, during the year 1911-12.

State.	April 1911.	May 1911.	June 1911.	July 1911.	August 1911.	September 1911.	October 1911.	November 1911.	December 1911.	January 1912.	February 1912.	March 1912.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Jasdan.	...	...	3·37	2·55	0·98	1·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·82	36·42	29·70	On account of the absence of sufficient rain, the effects of Famine have been apparently visible from January.

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Jasdan State during the year 1911-12.

Article.	During March (past year).		During March (present year).		Remarks.
	Per	Rupee.	Per	Rupee.	
	Bengali Seers.		Bengali Seers.		
Bajri.	12		9½		
Juwari.	16		10		

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on public Works, in the Jasdan State, during the year 1911-12.

Description of work.	State funds.			Local funds.			Totals.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Irrigation	...	3345	3345				
Roads.	...	591	591				
Palace in the Darbargadh.	11162	...	11162				
Miscellaneous Darbari Works...	...	587	587				
Total...	11162	4523	15685				
Dholeshwar Temple ...				600	...	600	
Sarmalia.					150	150	
Somnath (Vanala). ...						200	
Kannath Temple... ...						350	
Total...					Rs	1300	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Jasdan State during the year 1911-12

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With 2 bullocks.	With 4 bullocks.	Riding.	Carrying	
				Male.	Female.										
Jasdan.	1911-12	6466	5046	339	2869	150	300	123	462	26399	2850	...	199	933	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Jusdan State duriug the year 1911-12.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue	
Jasdan.	1	601	2	1333	1	10	...	...	4	1944	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of receipts & expenditure for St. 1967.

No.	Opening balance iocluding Grain etc.	Rs,
1	Land Revenue.	266907
2	Local cess.	8153
3	Sale Proceeds of land.	2042
4	Opium Revenue.	1333
5	Abkari Revenue.	611
6	Jama etc. from Bhayats.	2702
7	Customs Receipts	16726
8	Forest Receipts.	5220
9	Judicial Receipts.	2712
10	Educational Fees.	176
11	Guaranteed Rights...	949
12	Extra ordinary Receipts.	...
13	Other Receipts.	6756
14	Tagavi....	3467
	Grand Total...	317754

No.	Expenditure	Rs.
1	Darbari expenses...	144431
2	Tribute...	10796
3	Extra ordinary charges.	10539
4	Administration estate.	55091
5	Revenue Department.	Included in No. 4.
6	Judicial Department.	5125
7	Educational Department.	2287
8	Military (sibandi).	Included in No. 4.
9	Police.	...
10	Jail.	Included in No. 6.
11	Dispensary (vaccination).	1999
12	Forests Department.	7861
13	Public Works Repairs.	28844
14	Minor Establishment.	653
15	Dharmado.	9690
16	Guaranteed Rights.	...
17	Paid in liquidation of debts.	...
18	Miscellaneous.	24962
19	Nazarano.	...
20	Purchase of lands.	4694
21	Remission.	735
22	Relief works.	...
	Expenditure Total...	307707
	Closing balance on Kartak Sud 1st St. 1967.	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Jasdan State during the year 1911-12.

Dispensary	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Jasdan State Dispensary.	5212	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. as. p. 2411-10-8	72-3	

નથુરામ નારણજી.

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistice of the Jasdan State, during the year 1911-12.

Name of the State.	Population.	Births		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks.
										Births		Deaths.		
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Jasdan.	29884	892	697	...	195	392	312	...	80	29 8	23 3	13·1	10·4	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Jasdan State, for the year 1911-12.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
									Rs.	
6	6	Gujarati Schools.	448	475	354·55	381·27	...	...	2287-7-9	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

To,

MEHERBAN

DARBAR SAHEB

KHACHAR SHRI VAJSUR ODHA

CHIEF OF JASDAN

JASDAN.

DARBAR SAHEB,

In obedience to Your Honour's directions. I have the honour to submit the following report of the Administration of Your Honour's State for the year 1912-13.

Karbhari Office,
Jasdan 25th May 1912.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
નથુરામ નારણજી,
CHIEF KARBHARI,
JASDAN STATE.

THE
Administration Report
OF THE
JASDAN STATE
FOR THE YEAR 1912-13.

LIBRARY ... OF THE ... BOMBAY

CHAPTER I.
GENERAL & POLITICAL.

Situation and Boundaries.

1. The territories of the Jasdan State are situated in the middle of Kathiawad, bounded on the east by the Bhavnagar State and Agency Thana, on the West by the Jamnagar and Rajkot States, on the north by the Dhandhuka Taluka and the Agency Thana and on the South by the Jamnagar and Agency limits.

Area, Extent and Population.

2. The area of the Jurisdictional territory of the State is 283 square miles. The State has 56 villages under its jurisdiction, besides possessions of two Patis in two villages of the Agency Thana, and also of two villages, and one Pati in another village, under the Dhandhuka Taluka. According to the last Census of 1911, the population of the State is 29884 souls as against 25727 souls in 1901. The increase of about 16 percent in the population is a clear proof of the people enjoying increased prosperity and sure and steady stability under the rule of the State.

Revenue and Tribute.

3. The gross revenue of the State during the year under Report (*i. e.* for the Famine year of Samvat 1968) is Rs. 164674. The average revenue of the past five years is Rs. 259388. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 7950/- to the British Government, Rs. 394/- to Baroda and Rs 2649/- to Junagadh-amounting to Rs. 10993/- as a total tribute.

Physical Aspect.

4. The country belonging to the State is mostly a table land having hills and hillocks scattered here and there. There are some good rivers and several small rivulets flowing

from the State limits. The chief one among them is the river Bhadar which flows through a large tract of the West of Kathiawar and which has its origin about 7 miles off from the town of Jasdan in Madava hill under the State. The soil is Karal in some places and Bekad and Tachhod in others. The chief production of the soil is cotton, wheat and juwari. The hilly parts of the country are generally productive of a large supply of grass and these parts are generally known as Vidis or grass hills. There are also a few plots here and there which have the appearance of small forests thickly covered over with Babul trees.

Tanks.

5. There are four big tanks in the State, specially constructed for irrigation purposes. They are most successfully utilized at present in irrigating large and extensive area of land all of which has became by now a rich garden soil. The full details of these productive and useful works will be found in Chapter II.

Temples and Mosques.

6. There are several temples of Hindu religion and also Mahomedan Mosques, in the State. Most of them are in some way or other supported by the State. The most famous of them all is the Somnath Temple situated at about 9 miles from Jasdan, on the river Ghelo. The temple is an ancient one and has several interesting legends telling its antiquity. It possesses many landed properties assigned in charity from times immemorial for its support among them being a village of Vanala under the Babra Thana. The revenue of those are utilized purely for charitable purposes. An annual fair is held in September (Hindu month, Shravan) when no less than 3000 pilgrims assemble there to pay their reverence to the God Somnath. There is another temple of similar antiquity about 6 miles from Jasdan, named Kannath temple. It has also a great attraction of worshippers on the fair day. It is maintained solely by the Jasdan Darbar.

Birth days and Darbars.

7. The birth day of His Gracious Majesty the King Emperor was celebrated as a public holiday on the day announced for the purpose. The birth days of the Darbar Saheb, and the heir-apparent were also celebrated with great rejoicings. Darbars were held on all these occasions and also a New Year's Darbar was held on the Hindu new year's day.

Noteable Events.

8. Of the noteable events of the year, the most conspicuous is one, of the sad demise of Khachar Shri Odha Ala the late Chief of Jasdan which occured on the 21st December 1912. It is with the profound sorrow and regret that I have to discharge here the most unpleasant duty of taking notes of his death.

SAD DEMISE AND SHORT LIFE OF KHACHER SHRI ODHA ALA LATE CHIEF OF JASDAN.

9. Darbar Shri Odha Ala, the late Chief of Jasdan was born in the year 1852 A. D. He came on the Gadi in the year 1904. A. D. and died at the age of 60 years on 21st December 1912. He was the eldest son of the last Darbar Shri Ala Chela C. S. I. whose able and wise rule had particularly attracted the notice of the Government of India.

10. The late Chief Khacher Shri Odha Ala was educated at home and had finished his full gujarati course of study by means of a private tutor. Though born as the Kumar of a Ruling Chief he was not bred up in vices which was a natural tendency in young Kumars of 50 years ago. On the other hand certain incidents of life had taught him to be a thorough man of the world and had acquired for him an asset of high virtues. Simplicity, nobleness of spirit, and high-minded generocity were the chief virtues which he made use of in his future life. He liked simple life and lived always in a simple style even as a Chief. He was a keen appreciator of the miseries and hardships which generally befall persons in the ordinary call of life and was always willing to help such people with a liberal hand. During the last Famine each and all of his subjects had enjoyed to the fullest extent his liberality and high-minded policy. People looked upon him as their father and never feared to approach him or to tell before him even their private and domestic grievances if any.

11. On the occasion of the death of late Khacher Shri Ala Chela C. S. I., the question of succession arose. The Government of India had decided during his life time that the Kathi custom of an equal division of an Estate among the sons, would be altogether discouraged in the case of Jasdan and that the Rule of Primogeniture would be applied to the State, whenever that question presented itself in future before the Government. Accordingly on the death of Khacher Shri Ala Chela, the question came again before the Government of India for reconsideration ; and after a full and mature consideration, the final decision was announced in favour of Primogeniture and consequently in favour of the eldest Kumar Khacher Shri Odha Ala. Government Orders were issued to the local Political Officers to instal him on his ancestral Gadi with full powers of a Third Class Chief and in accordance with these orders, the installation ceremony took place on the 29th June 1904 when Major Wodehouse as the representative of the Government invested him with full powers.

12. The peaceful but progressive policy of ruling was adopted by the new Chief which made him soon popular. He attended the State affairs personally and used to sit regularly for three hours in the morning to hear petitioners who were given an easy access to the Hazur. He heard them patiently and politely and in miscellaneous matters issued his verbal orders there and then to his officers who were also asked to be present at that time. In the latter part of his life he had entrusted the whole responsibility of his high office to his only son Kumar Shri Vajsur Khacher now the Chief of Jasdan who managed the work of the State for him and consulted his father in matters of greater importance only. In this way he was assisted in his after-life in the administration of the State by his young and experienced heir-apparent which had relieved him greatly of the cares and anxieties of a Ruler and by which the closing days of life were spent by the old Chief as the most happy and peaceful ones.

13. At the invitation of Mr. Sladen, the Agent to the Governor he left for Rajkot on 15th December 1912 to attend a grand Darbar there. On the way he found himself a little feverish and weak, and had to return to Jasdan. Soon after his arrival in Jasdan he began to be worse and the local Doctor diagnosed an attack of Pneumonia. The Agency Surgeon and the eminent physician Dr. Row of Bombay were immediately called but no treatment proved of any benefit. On the early morning of 21st December 1912 he breathed his last amidst the great lamentations of his family and subjects. More than three thousand people were present on the funeral ground to pay their last respects to their most dear and popular Chief. The late Chief leaves behind him his only son and successor Khacher Shri Vajsur Odha who is now the present Chief of Jasdan, five grand children and one widow who is the step mother of the present Darbar Saheb. The whole State is still in mourning and will remain so, till the last ceremony of Varshi is over.

INSTALLATION OF DARBAR SHRI VAJSUR ODHA CHIEF OF JASDAN.

14. Darbar Shri Vajsur Odha was installed on his ancestral Gadi on the 1st of January 1913. The official investiture ceremony was performed by Captain A. S. Meek the Political Agent of the Gohilwad Prant representing the Imperial Government.

15. Captain A. S. Meek arrived in Jasdan on 31st December 1912 in his official capacity as an Agent of the Paramount Power and held the

Darbar next morning. There were in the Darbar-Hall about 150 guests present including deputations from Native States. The Darbar-Hall was filled with visitors in the early morning waiting for the arrival of the Political Agent, who arrived at 9-15 A. M. attended by an escort of Agency Sowars. Just on alighting from the carraige 11 guns were fired to announce his arrival and Guard of Honour consisting of the Agency foot Police presented Arms. The Darbarsaheb received the Political Agent at the foot of the Darbar-Hall from where a procession was formed of the chobdar, State-Karbhari, Deputy-Assistant Political Agent, the Darbar saheb and the Political Agent. All in the Darbar-Hall stood up till the Political Agent and the Darbarsaheb took their respective seats on both sides of the State-Chair which was reserved in the middle for the New Chief to sit in at the time of the formal investiture ceremony. Soon after the Political Agent addressed the assembly as follows:—

VAJSUR KHACHAR & GENTLEMEN,

16. I stand here charged with a very solemn duty, that of conferring upon the son of the late revered Chief of Jasdan the powers Government are pleased to entrust to the ruler of this Taluka. The Agent to the Paramount Power, I hold myself fortunate that I am also the friend of the Jasdan House and of its head, and that I can address you all to day in this double capacity assured beforehand of certain response to those feelings of sympathy and good will you know me to entertain towards you.

17. I have called my duty now a solemn one. The feelings most prominent in my mind is this: that you Vajsur Khachar are being invested with power to affect in great measure the lives of men. We all of us can and do affect the lives of those around us and we are too prone to give the matter but scanty thought; but those placed in authority wield a vast influence, and perhaps there are none whose conduct is more fraught with consequence to those depending upon it than is that of the Native Chiefs of India. Let the consciousness of this truth, Vajsur Khachar, never desert your counsels; let it be guide to your every action as ruler of your people. Said the great Englishman Burke "it is the prerogative of Man to be in a great degree a Creature of his own Making." He was thinking of Man's present single existence. Here in India there is often too much stress laid upon the idea of the fruits of our life depending wholly upon the sowings in former existence; and an unjust ruler conscious of his oppression may comfort himself with the reflection that his people are only getting what they deserve. Believe you Khachar Vajsur that your people have deserved

well, for yours will be the prerogative : they will be the creatures of your making.

18. Your father, my friend of revered memory, and friend of his people, has passed away at a time when the resources of the Taluka are not at high level. It was an ancestor of your own name who laid the firm foundation of your heritage. Yours is a different task indeed : he gathered in his villages from rapine and bloodshed to give them peace : You but continue a beneficent administration in which you have long yourself taken an active part. Neverthless you have fair field for thoughtful energy ; in the gradual betterment of your finances, advance in education, medical services, the perfection of famine insurance, and many other interests in the public well being, you have ample scope for the proof of your ability and for the realization of that trust Government reposes in you. It is to be hoped the completion of your Railway will bring you increased prosperity and add to your ability to further your people's good.

19. In pointing up the ladder I do not intend to suggest you are not yet on it. The climb is well in progress ; but as I have more than once repeated since you showed me your excellent famine arrangements last hot weather, I wish to see you at the top, the head of an administration at once to take three words from Lord Curzon, a model, example, guide. Let the Kathi race justify the accident which gave to this province her modern name.

20. I would not weary you with my exhortation but I would add a few words more. In maintaining Jasdan's traditional generosity look around you to search out objects of real need and have a care that the word be not abused and that so called liberality become but abuse and an instrument in the furtherence of idleness and all that that brings in its train. All India cries for help, for money, and crores are thrown to the winds. You yourself read your father's reply to Major Wodehouse' address at the installation of the late Chief and your father's words and those of the Political Agent are still fresh in your mind. Do not forget them.

21. Your are on the ladder Khachar Shri Vajsur Odha Chief of Jasdan. Climb on !!

22. The speech of the Political Agent was received with enthusiastic cheers, after which by his orders, the keys of the Treasury and the State Seal were entrusted by the State Karbhari Mr. Nathuram Naranji to Darbar Shri Vajsur Odha the newly invested Chief and he was seated by the Political Agent on the State Sofa.

23. Soon after this ceremony was over the Darbarsaheb rose and addressed Captain Meek as follows :--

CAPTAIN MEEK,

24. I cannot fully and adequately express the mingled feeling of my heart, which I experience at this moment. I am grieved at the thought that my good and generous father has passed away from our midst, only a few days ago, leaving me suddenly called to a position of solemn trust and responsibility.

25. On the other hand, it is a source of pleasure to me, that, You, Captain Meek,--one of the personal and true friends of my beloved father and also of myself are present on this occasion, in the capacity of an Agent of the Paramount Power, to inaugurate the ceremony of placing me, on the Gadi of my Ancestors.

26. I am deeply sensible of the honour done to me and my State by your presence here, as the representative of the Paramount Power, to whom you will kindly convey my hearty sentiments of loyalty and devotion.

27. I take this opportunity of expressing the feelings of my heart that I have heard with the greatest shock and indignation, the cowardly attempt made the other day on His Excellency the Viceroy, at the time of the State Entry in Delhi. It is a matter of congratulation, however, that Thier Excellencies have had a narrow escape. I am doubtless that the whole of the Indian Empire bears the same feelings as mine.

28. My obligations to the benign British Goverment are deep and ever-lasting for the prompt recognition they have been pleased to accord to my succession to my ancestral Gadi. I have carefully noted your apt reference to the Kathis in general and my ancestor Vajsur Khachar, in particular. The connection which the first Vajsur Khachar established with this Taluka, nearly two centuries ago, and more recently, my grand-father's long and prudent administration which had earned the approval of the British Government, are, as it were, an asset of the Kathi aristocracy, throgh-cut the Province.

29. I am pleased, however, to hear your pleasant hint with regard to Kathis; It will be my constant endeavour to put my Taluka to such a high level and position, as you would seem to point to.

30. I am thankful to you, Captain Meek, for your words of friendly advice, to which I have most attentively listened this morning, and than which, I sincerely believe, I could have no truer guide.

31. I know the difficulties on the threshold of one's career, the expectations to be met, the ideals to be worked upto, and the progressive principles to be studied. I also know that they require a maturer and more skilful handling than a beginner can promise; but I am fortified by the knowledge that I can always count upon the helpful and sagacious counsels of wise Political Officers like yourself.

32. I have noted with particular interest your views about the abuse of money that is being practised in India in the name of charity and liberality. In this respect I shall take care to see all sides with precision and independent judgment.

33. I only say that the welfare and contentment of my people will be the key-note of my administration, and my reward will I seek, in the approbation of the British Government.

34. The relations of my father with all the Political Agents, were always cordial, and I assure you, Captain Meek, that they will, in the same way, continue to be cordial.

35. I again thank you, Captain Meek, for your kindly advice, as my true and sincere well-wisher and also all those, who have been here this morning, to grace this auspicious occasion.

36. In conclusion, I most fervently pray to the Almighty that he may grant me, strength of body and mind, to enable me to realise the hopes, Government have rested in me.

37. After the address of the Darbarsaheb was finished, he was congratulated by those present and then Poshak from the Native States was presented by the deputations present. This having been over, the Political Agent was garlanded by the Chief himself and then the former left the Hall with the same honours as on his arrival.

FIRST ADMISSION TO SCHOOL OF KUMAR SHRI ALA KHACHAR THE HEIR-APPARENT.

38. Kumar Shri Ala Khachar, the eldest son of the Darbarsaheb Shri Vajsur Khachar was first admitted to school on 2nd May 1912 and the auspicious day was observed as a public holiday in Jasdan. It was a day of great rejoicing to children particularly. In the morning a grand procession left for the school where scriptural benedictions were uttered by Brahamins and the worship of the Godess of Learning and the necessary religious ceremony, were performed in connection therewith. Children of the

school were feasted in the afternoon and the clothes were distributed to them. About five hundred poor people were given dinner of Lapshi and Dal. In the evening, a garden party was given to the public of Jasdan by the Chief Karbhari Mr. Nathuram when about 300 gentlemen were present and both the late and present Darbarsahebs also had kindly graced the occasion by their presence.

39. In honour of this auspicious occasion the Darbarsaheb was pleased to announce his order making the primary education free throughout the State.

VISITS FROM DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES.

Visit of J. Sladen Esquire, Agent to the Governor Kathiawar.

40. Jasdan was honoured in the year under Report by the visit of Mr. J. Sladen Agent to the Governor. He had been to Bhavnagar on the marriage ceremony of Princess Manharkunverba from where he visited Jasdan on his return way to Rajkot. Mr. Sladen arrived in Jasdan on the morning of 9th December 1912, when fitting reception due to his position was accorded to him by the Darbar. After the exchange of official visits, the Agent to the Governor inspected the Alansagar Irrigation Tank and the new Railway Station then under construction. He also visited on the way the disputable site of the causeway proposed to be laid accross the river Bhadar to which Jamnagar objects. On the 10th December the Agent to the Governor paid a visit to the school, when at the request of the Darbarsaheb he distributed prizes to the boys. On the morning of 11th December, Mr. Sladen left Jasdan when the same official honours were paid as on his arrival. It was a matter of gratification to the Darbarsaheb Shri Vajsur Khacher that in the closing days of his father's rule, he was thus honoured by the Agent to the Governor whom the late Darbarsaheb always held in high respect.

Visit of Captain A. S. Meek Political Agent, Gohilwad.

41. On the news having been received of the sad demise of Darbar Shri Odha Ala, the Political Agent encamped at Jasdan on 22nd Dec. 1912. He returned to Bhavnagar after two days' stay and again came to Jasdan on 30th to instal Khacher Shri Vajsur Odha on his ancestral Gadi as the Chief of Jasdan. Inspite of the Christmas Holidays, Captain Meek attended and performed these important official functions in his usual cheerful spirit for which we are extremely grateful to him.

42. We were also paid a visit by Mr. G. D. French who encamped

Visit of Mr. G. D. French Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor.

at Hingolgadh with his Staff on 24th January 1913. He came to Jasdan on 26th and after a stay of nearly a week he left for Vasawad on 2nd February 1913.

BOTAD-JASDAN RAILWAY.

43. The Earth work of the Botad Jasdan Railway Line was nearly completed in the Famine year by labourers under relief and the remaining work of linking rails etc. was much delayed owing to the sanction of the Government not having been received till March 1913. As soon as the sanction was received, the Bhavnagar State took up the work in hand immediately and actively and the line was completely finished upto Vichhia by the month of April. Vichhia Station has been opened for all traffic from 15th May and the trains are now remaining and giving regular service to the public. The linking work between Jasdan and Vichhia is briskly going on at present and it is hoped that by the end of June, Jasdan also will be connected.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Revenue year.

44. The revenue year begins with the Hindu New Year's day and ends with Diwali. The year under report is for Samvat 1968 (*i. e.* 1912 A. D.) or rightly speaking the report includes the history of the revenues collected from the produce of the monsoons of Samvat 1967.

Revenue Divisions.

45. For the efficiency of the administration of the revenue department, the State of Jasdan has been divided into two main parts-Jasdan Division and Vinchhiya Division. These are called Mahals. The two divisions are further divided into seven smaller sub-divisions which are termed Tappas. Each Tapa has from seven to ten villages under it and has a revenue officer of its own to manage the agricultural affairs. These Officers are called Vahivatdars. Of the seven Tapas, three come under Vinchhiya and four under Jasdan. The duties of Vahivatdars are not merely to collect the revenues of the State but they have also to look after the general condition of the agricultural people and their bullocks, and report about the same to the head of the Department who is called a Revenue Commissioner. There is also a revenue Inspector who has been constantly touring in the whole district to inspect and supervise

the work done by the Vahivatdars. He is empowered to hear the complaints against the Vahivatdars if any, and report the same to his immediate head.

Rain fall.

46. The total rain-fall in the monsoon of 1967 was 8 inches and 82 cents. The dificiency of rain fall in the early part of the season followed by the total absence of rain in the latter part caused the standing crops to wither and resulted naturally into the failure of the year. Water in the wells and irrigation tanks was however sufficient which saved ⅓rd of the crop and helped much in growing green fodder for the cattle.

47. Famine was declared and necessary steps to save the farmers and their agricultural stock from the ruinous effects were taken into hands immediately. The history of famine measures has been already given in last year's report. The following figures will however give the accurate idea of the Tagavi advanced to the farmers till the Dewali of St. 1968 or till after the last monsoons.

	Rs.
Grain and money advanced to farmers for their maintenance.	46100/-
Seeds for sowing, advanced.	9135/-
Kosvartan, (cash advanced for buying Kos materials).	6320/-
Gratuitous help.	8805/-

Vero which amounted to about Rs. 40000/- was totally remitted.

A large portion of the Tagavi has been recovered this year from the farmers.

Collections.

48. The Darbar takes one fourth share from the crops produced by monsoon water and one-fifth share from that produced by means of irrigation. In certain crops such as the sugarcane, vegetable, etc., no share is taken but only a fixed amount per Vigha called "Vighoti" is charged. Over and above this, there is a verocess charged in a fixed cash amount and has no connection with the produce.

Land Revenue.

49. The total land revenue was Rs. 70357 for the Famine year while that of the previous year was Rs. 266907.

Irrigation facilities.

50. There were 1446 wells last year in the whole State which provided sufficient water for irrigation. During the year under report 14 new wells were sunk yielding 17 Kos

of water. In addition to these, there are four irrigation tanks in the State which have the capacity of irrigating a total of 22706 acres of land. The two of these tanks are in the Jasdan division and two are in the Vichhiya division. The following information as regards the history of each tank will be interesting to be included in this report.

Irrigation Tank.

51. The Bakhalwad Tank or Allansagar Tank.—This is the largest tank situated about 3 miles from Jasdan. It is constructed in the year 1900 A. D. or at the time of the great famine of Chhapania, by putting a dam across the river Bhadar. It has cost Rs. 2,30,830. The catchment area of the tank is 25 square miles. It has the capacity of irrigating 11000 acres of land. The canals and sub-canals constructed for the irrigation purposes are in all 33¼ miles in length. It pays an interest of 5¾ per cent on the capital in the shape of cash-cess charged for water and also the increase in the produce of Darbar's share.

52. *Rajavadla Tank*:—This tank was also constructed in the year 1900 A. D. or at the time of the last Chhapania to provide relief to the people. It has cost Rs. 68000 and pays on capital an interest of 4¾ per cent by means of water cess and increase in Darbar's produce. The catchment area is 15 square miles, and it has the capacity of irrigating 8500 acres. The canals and sub-canals are 17½ miles in length.

53. *Panelia Tank*:—The Panelia Tank is situated in the Vichhiya division and was constructed in the Samvat year 1934 or 1878 A. D. It cost about 51000 rupees. The canals and sub-canals issued from this tank measure about 10 miles in length. It has the capacity of irrigating 1560 acres of land. It pays an interest of about 4½ per cent on the capital.

54. *Revania Tank*:—The Rewania Tank which is also in the Vichhiya Division was constructed in the year 1878 A. D. costing about Rs. 75000. It has the capacity of irrigating 1646 acres of land. The length of canals and sub-canals is 10 miles. It yields about 4½ per cent on the capital spent. The catchment areas for both the tanks of Panelia and Revania are sufficient.

"FODDER FAMINE INSURANCE SCHEME."

55. The Darbar has in co-operation with farmers put into execution a scheme for the storage of fodder with a view to guard against any future Fodder Famines. From the experiences of the past bad years, it has been found that the storage of Kadab remains as good in condition as the ordinary hay if carefully stacked and preserved and gives better nutriment to cattle. In good years, village people generally get an abundant supply of

Kadab but they make quite an imprudent use of it and hardly think of saving a portion for any future mishap. To control therefore their usual consumption and to oblige farmers to lay aside a certain part as a compulsory saving for their own future interests, the State has passed a circular by which every farmer has been ordered to give 10 Maunds of Kadab for each Santi of land towards a common storage for his own village. From this collection a hay stack has been ordered to be piled up every year in the outskirts of each village, under the direct control and supervision of village-Patels. In this way it is estimated that every year there will be a collection of about 25,000 Maunds or 10,00,000 lbs. (ten lacs of lbs.) of Kadab for the whole State. It is further decided that the collection of every village thus made shall be utilized in a bad year for the local use of that village only, by selling the quantity at a very cheap rate to the then existing farmers, in proportion to the number of live-stock in their possession. The money received out of the sale, shall be further utilized in securing better water supply for the village if necessary or in supplying some sort of famine needs of the village. In this way double purpose will be served by the use of the Kadab storage,—(1) the cattle will be saved and at the same (2) the village also will have its urgent needs provided from the proceeds of the cheap sale of their own reserve.

56. The above scheme has been already put into execution from this year and it is hoped that the results will be very much appriciated in bad years.

57. The Darbarsaheb has further ordered that the balance of hay being produced in Darbar Vidis remaining after the usual consumption should not be sold but it should be stored up in hay-stacks. It is estimated that within ten years there will be a reserve of about one crore and twenty lacs of lbs. of good hay in the possession of the Darbar.

58. Proper arrangements have been made to look after the safe preservation of village stacks and Vahivatdars have been ordered to report about the general condition of these stacks before and after each monsoon.

SINKING OF NEW WELLS.

59. The class of cultivators is very happy and contented under the generous rule of the Darbar Saheb. Not only are they helped in their farm work by advancing them loans in both good and bad times, but they are also encouraged in many ways. Particularly a system has been introduced to give impetus to the enterprising and industrious farmers, by which they are encouraged

Encouragement to farmers in the sinking of new wells.

to sink new wells. A farmer who sinks a new well by his own money and labour is granted the ownership right of the well and also of 8 bighas ofland under it per every Kos of water. He enjoys this right hereditarily and has power to sell or mortgage this property at his will. In addition to this right, one year's share of the Darbar in the crop irrigated by the water of the new well is granted free to the farmer. In this way well-to do farmers are always busy with sinking new wells, the number of which has been increasing every year. This system has tended to increase materially the prospects of both the farmers and the State and also to ensure against any serious danger of famine.

60. In conclusion, it is gratifying to note here that under the paternal and personal care of the Darbar Saheb and watchful supervision of the experienced revenue officers, the whole class of farmers enjoys the best happiness of life.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Appendix II. gives a list of the laws and rules in force in the State.

61 *Military Force:*—There is no regular Military force in the State but there are the regular Sirbandi and cavalry commanded by the Chief's cousin Mr. Dadabhai Najabhai. There are also three parties of Arabs. The number of the whole force was 444 in the year under report.

62. *Police Organization:*—Every village has its own Police under the control of a Police Patel. The number of Police-men in each village who are called Pasaitas is arranged in accordance with the local need and also in proportion to the population of that village. For the efficiency of Police work, the State has been divided into two divisions viz., Jasdan division and Vichhiya division. Each division is under the immediate supervision of a Police Officer who is called a Fouzdar. The strength of the Jasdan State Police is nearly 500 in number.

63. *Prevention and detection of crimes:*—The Police Department has worked throughout the year with vigilence and tact. The amount of theft was Rs. 1865-1-0 out of which Rs. 618-9-8 were recovered by the Police.

64. *Criminal Justice:*—There are two original Courts for Criminal Justice, one at Jasdan and one at Vichhiya. The Jasdan Court holds the full powers of a First Class Magistrate while that of Vichhiya enjoys powers, only of a third Class Magistrate. The appeals against these Courts are heard by the Court of Sir Nyayadhish who also acts as the Sessions Judge. Final appeals lie before the Hazur Court.

65 The Jasdan First Class Magistrate decided 62 criminal cases during the year under report, in five of which there were appeals made in the Court of the Sir Nyayadhish who confirmed the decision of the Lower Court in one case and amended the sentence in remaining four cases. There were two Sessions cases one involving the charge of Grievous Hurt and the other that of Sec. 494 I. P. C.

66. *Civil Justice:*—There is a Court of the Nyayadhish in Jasdan who has the power to hear suits of the value of Rs. 2000. The suits of higher amounts are heard by the Court of Sir Nyayadhish. The Nyayadhish heard during the year 33 civil Suits of the value of Rs. 2627-6-3 as against 16 suits of the value of Rs. 3808-12-10 in the past year. The appeals against the decisions of the Nyayadhish are heard by the Court of Sir Nyayadhish, while the final appeal Court is the Hazur Court in this case also.

67. There is a Bhayati Court to hear and decide disputes of the Bhayats, Mulgirasias and such other suits of a political nature. The Hazur Court acts as a final appeal Court in disputes heard by the Judge of the Bhayati Court.

68. *The Panchayat Court:*—The most interesting and important feature of the Civil Justice is that of the establishment of a Panchayat Court, which is specially organized to hear and decide monetary disputes between farmers and their creditors. After a long experience it has been found that the illiterate farmers are generally speaking robbed by their Bania creditors of all the produce of their farm against monies and grains advanced to them and thus the poor farmer who toils day and night has to give all the fruits of his labour to his lender merchant for the loans and high interests which are sometimes falsely put. With a view to save the farmer from these tormenting tricks, a Panchayat Court has been established consisting of the Revenue Officer, Account Officer and two other gentlemen from the Public who are hearing all monetary complaints against farmers. They examine the accounts minutely and determine the real amount advanced and also refix the sum of interest if not moderately charged. After this they examine figures of the income of the Farmer earned by way of different crops and then fix amounts of instalments to be paid to the creditor. Special attention is given to the fact that by this means the creditor is not discouraged to stop any future transactions. The farmers are in this way protected from getting into debts and are also saved from the unnecessary expense and time that would be spent in Law Courts. Thus the Panchayat Court has been a great blessing both to the farmer and his creditor and they enjoy all the happiness of a just and benign rule.

69. *Extradition:*—5 persons were extradited from this State during the year, and 6 were handed over to this State for trial from the Agency and other States. The trials for all of them are over.

70. *Prisons:*—There are two Jails one at Jasdan and one at Hingolgadh. Both are strong, commodious and airy. The number of the criminal prisoners is shown in Appendix XIII. Their health was generally good and their conduct was also fair. They were well fed and clothed. When unwell they are placed immediately under the treatment of the Medical Officer of the State.

71. *Registration:*—Appendices XIV and XV give the details of the Registration work. No separate establishment is kept for the work, but it is with the Judicial Court.

72. *Municipality:*—There is no tax levied for the Municipality from the people but all the expenses of the Municipal work are born by the State. The controlling supervision over the work is with the Medical Officer of the State. The Staff gave satisfaction during the year under report.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTIONS.

73. *Rain fall;*—The rainfall during the year St. 1967 (A. D. 1911) which formed the basis of the revenue year under report was inches 8–82. The rainfall for the year under report was inches 34. Vide Appendix XVII.

74. *Crops:*—The pricipal crops of the year were Cotton, Wheat, Methi, Til, Bajri, Juvari and Sugarcane &c. all irrigated by wells and tanks on account of the failure of monsoon.

75. *Stock:*—The details of agricultural stock in the State will be found in Appendix XX.

76. *Horticulture:*—The Darbar Saheb maintains four gardens two at Jasdan, one at Hingolgadh and one at Vichhiya. They are under the control and supervision of the Public Department.

77. *Horse breeding:*—The Stallions are Kathi and the brood-mares are also Kathi. The service of the stallions is made use of by private breeders also. The advantage of the natural situation of the stud within the hilly dry place at Hingolgadh is conspicuous, looking to the successful high results of the stud. At the request of Major H. S. Strong adminis-

trator of Palitana, the renowned stallion "Berio" was given as a loan by the Darbar Saheb to the Palitana State for their stable's use.

78. *Wages and labour*:—The labourers got ample work. Their wages varied according to the nature of their work, the highest rate being 5 annas per day and the lowest being 2 annas.

79. There are two large forests and other small ones. The larger of them are inhabited by big-panthers. These forests are carefully looked after.

80. *Trade and Manufacture*:—A ginning factory is working in Vichhiya successfully. The hand ginnings are also encouraged as usual. On account of Famine, the ginning business was practically at a stop in 1912. Trade was brisk as usual.

The Appendix 19 deals with the public works.

There is no mint in the State.

There are four Post offiecs in the State.

81. *Condition*:—The general condition of the people was satisfactory.

82. *Weather*:—The weather was fair during the whole year. The public health was good.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

83. The gross total revenue for the current year is Rs. 164674 while that of the last year was Rs. 317754.

No debt:—The State has never been obliged to incur any loan during any past year.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND VITAL STATISTICS.

84. Both the Medical and Municipal departments are under the control of Doctor Hiralal J. Lala L. M. & S. (Madras University), Chief Medical officer of the State. There are two dispensaries in the State (1) Jasdan dispensary and (2) Vichhiya dispensary. The former is in charge of the C. M. O.; where sometimes in cases of emer gancy and necessity indoor arrangements too are provided for; while the latter institution *i. e.* Vichhiya dispensary is opened very recently, its want having been keenly felt by the Vichhiya subjects.

85. It has been proposed to have new building of Hospital at Jasdan more on the lines of a regular and modern Hospital to facilitate a permanent in-door arrangement as well as the performance of major operations.

The Darbar Saheb proposes to have the New Hospital building named after his revered father the late lemented Chief Khacher Shri Odha Ala, after whom a certain amount of money has been set apart by the Darbar for charitable purposes and which the Darbar Saheb wishes to utilize in the New building of the Hospital and wards.

86. The Chief Medical Officer visited about 6 or 7 villages of the State at the suggestion of Captain A. S. Meek Political Agent and had an occasion to treat about 200 cases on the spot for various complaints the most common being those of Eyes'.

87. The percentage of mortality in the State was higher in comparision to that of the previous year, specially "the infantile" owing to a severe epidemic of Whooping Cough and its allied complications. The total deaths were 798 while the total births were 936.

88. The total number of operations performed was 120; of which a few were major operations in accidental cases. The total number of medico-legal cases which the C. M. O. had to deal with was 14 of which one was of culpable Homicide and 3 of Grievous Hurt.

89. The Vichhiya dispensary is in charge of Mr. Chandulal V. Baxi, who is an experienced hand in English medicines.

90. The municipal department is under the direct control of the C. M. O., to whom a special assistant has been lately provided for the work, who has done his work satisfactorily during the last epidemics of Cholera and Dysentery in Kathiawar.

91. The Medical and Municipal staff consists of 12 regular and other petty servants.

92. The Vaccinator did his work as usual. He vaccinated 1032 persons during the year under report, as against 1050 in the preceding year.

CHAPTER VII

EDUCATION.

93. (Vide Appendix 25). All these schools are full course schools. There is one girl school at Vichhiya. The primary Education has been made free throughout the State from May 1912, in co-memo-

ration of the auspicious occasion of Kumar Shri Ala Khacher, the Heir apparent having been first admitted to school.

94. The New School building is now nearing completion and will be opened very shortly. The Darbar Saheb has requested Captain A. S. Meek Political Agent Gohilwad to inaugurate the Opening Ceremony in June and he has kindly promised to grace the occasion. The building will be one of the finest in Jasdan with every sort of modern accomodation.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

95. There is no printing press in the State.

There are two Libraries in the State, one under the Taluka School and other a private one.

97. Sadavarat :—The State maintains three Sadavarats one at Jasdan one at Hingolgadh and one at Vichhiya; and there are also private Sadavarat at Kalasar, Kandhevalia, Pipardi, Gokhlana, and Kothi and to all the latter except Kandhevalia, the Darbar Saheb has granted State lands on whose income mainly the Sadavarats are maintained.

98. In conclusion it gives me much pleasure to tender my best thanks to all the chief departmental officers for the cordial co-operation they have given me in the administration of the State.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
નથુરામ નારણજી,
Chief Karbhari, Jasdan.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Jasdan State showing changes in personnel during the year 1912-13.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period. From.	Period. To.	Remarks.
1	Mr. Nathuram Naranji Agency Pleader.	Chief Karbhari	1911	31-3-13	
2	Mr. Yeshwantrai Nathuram	Sir Nyayadhish & judge of the Bhayati Court Superintendent of State expenses & accounts & financial secretary.	1911	,,	Also working as a Naib Karbhari.
3	Mr. Samatbhai Najabhai.	Chief Engineer.	1900	,,	} Cousins of the Chief.
4	Mr. Dadabhai Najabhai.	C. Commanding officer & Paddock superintendent.	1904	,,	
5	Mr Amirmiyan Abashimiyan	Revenue Commissioner.	1880	,,	
6	Mr. Rambhai Punjabhai.	Special revenue officer.	1909	,,	Nephew of the Chief.
7	Mr. Maganlal Daulatrâm.	Nyayadhish and Private secretary.	1910	,,	
8	Mr. Abhram Valimamad.	Hazur assistant.	19 8	,,	
9	Mr. Hiralal Jivanlal L M. & S.	Chief medical officer	1909	,,	
10	Mr. Gopalji Motichand.	Chief Vakil to the Agent to the Governor.	1906	3-2 13	He has worked most part of the year under report. He died in February 1913 and the Darbar Saheb has been pleased to appoint his son Mr. H. G. in his place.
11	Mr. Gulabrai Dulerai, Buch.	Police superintendent.	1908	,,	
12	Mr. Manishanker Chhaganlal.	Prant Vakil.	1906	,,	
13	Mr. Umar Haji Abdula.	Revenue inspector.	1907	3 11 12	Mr. Umar having been very recently transfered to the Kothar D. Mr. Ram Dhadhal has been nominated as revenue inspector.

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX II

List of Laws in force in the Jasdan State during the year 1912-13.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	The Criminal Procedure Code (act V 1898.	Spirit of these British Laws and others is observed.		
2	The Contract act (IX of 1872).			
3	The Evidence act (:1 of 1872).			
4	The Extradition Rules.			
5	The Boiler act.			
6	The Whipping act.			
7	The Hindu Law.			
8	The Mahomedan Law.			
9	The State Penal Code (act 1 of 1905)	Enacted for the State.		
10	The Civil Proc edure act (act II of 1905.)			
11	The Limitation Rules.			
12	The Court Fee Rules.			
13	The Cattle Trespass act.			
14	The game rules.			
15	The Registration Rules.			
16	Explosive Substance act.			
17	Animal Cruelty act.			
18	Gambling act.			
19	Police rules.			
20	Abkari Rules.			
21	Arms Rules.			
22	Revenue Rules.			

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Jasdan State for the year 1912-13

Arms of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.					Details of force at the end of the current year.							Total cost on account of pay and allowance of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided	Discharged. deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry								There are five guns of which two are serviceable only.						
Sappers														
Artillery														
Infantry														
Imperial Service Troops...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL...														

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Jasdan State for the year 1912-13.

No.	Description of Police.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost (yearly).	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education		Remarks.
					Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished [Judicially]	By promotion.	By money	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Police Superintendent.	1	23	276						KnowsEnglish also.	...	
2	Jasdan Foujdar.	1	20	240						Do.	...	
3	Vichhiya Foujdar.	1	22	264						Knows Gujrati.	...	
4	Special Foujdar.	1	20	240	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	...	
5	Clerks.	2	8×5	156						Do.	...	
6	Jamadars.	2	16×12	336						...	...	
7	Foot-Police.	31	9×7 22×6	2376						10	2	
8	Pasaytas on land Tenure.	444								80	5	
	Total.	483		3888						96		

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Jasdan State, during the year 1912-13.

State.	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year,	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jasdan Foujdar.	40	31	45	48	45	48	35	42	10	5					
Vichhiya Foujdar.	19	20	14	15	14	15	10	11	4	4					
Special Foujdar.	1	3	2	3	2	3	1	2	1	1	75·55	83·3	75·55	83·3	
Total.	60	54	61	66	61	66	46	55	15	10					

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Jasdan State, during the year 1912-13.

State.	Amount stolen						Amount recovered.						Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.			Present year.			Past year.			Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	
1	2			3			4			5			6	7	8
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.			
Jasdan Fouzdar.	553	3	6	715	8	0	382	6	3	191	3	6			
Vichhiya Fouzdar	157	0	0	856	13	0	4	8	0	281	5	0	54 39	33·11	
Special Fouzdar	...			292	12	0	...			146	1	0			
Total Rs....	710	3	6	1865	1	0	386	14	3	618	9	8			

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Jasdan State, during the year 1912-13.

Description of offences.	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from the past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Murder	0	1	1																										
Grievous hurt	1	2	3																										
Hurt	0	7	7																										
Dacoity	0	0	0																										
Kindnapping	0	2	2																										
Theft by House-break ..	11	16	27	50	51	66	55	0	14	4	14	23	0	55	10	0	0	15	4	0	5	1	5	0	0	0	2	0	1	
Theft	2	18	20																										
Others	1	8	9																										
Total ..	15	54	69																										

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Jasdan State, during the year 1912–13.

No.	Name of Courts of the State.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1912—13.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred	Died escaped or transferred		
		1911-12.	1912-13.		Arrested by police.	Upon warrant	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate	1911-12	1912-13							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Sir Nyayadhish Court ..	2	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	6	3	0	...	3	0	0	0	Two accused were committed to the Chief Sessions Court of Kathiawar and were sentenced to transportation for life.
2	Nyayadhish Court Jasdan. ...	51	48	0	65	1	7	5	2	72	80	6	11	60	2	0	1	
3	Third Class Magistrate's Court Vichhia ..	13	12	0	0	0	2	5	6	20	13	6	0	7	0	0	0	
	Total.	67	62	0	66	3	9	10	8	98	96	12	11	70	2	0	1	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Jasdan State, during the year 1912-13

Name of State.	Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of Persons and cases.																Remarks
			Applications rejected.		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.		
					Confirmed		Modified.		Reversed.										
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Jasdan.	Hazur Court	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sir Nyayadhish Court...	3	1	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Nyayadhish Court. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total...	5	1	1	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Civil work-nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Jasdan State, during the year 1912-13.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year.								Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	Value	Suits for landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Re. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.	
																									Y. m. d.	
Sir Nyayadhish Court ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	..	...	..	..		...	...		
Nyayadhish Court	21	7	18	33	39	40	32	28	7	12	2627-6-3	...	29	4	26	6	1	..	...	7	4	2	15	2658-5-9	1-1-9	
Total	22	7	18	33	40	40	33	28	7	12																

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XI

Statement showing the Civil work–Results of applications for execution of decrees filed in the Courts in the Jasdan State during the year 1912–13

Tribunals.	Opening Balance of applications.		Value of applications pending at the close of 1912-13.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1912–13.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Within 6 months.	Within 12 months.	Above 1 year.	
Sir Nyayadhish Court	1	1	R. A. P. 5328-8-3	1	.	R. A. P. 0 0-0	2	1	R. A P. 5328-8 3	1	1	R. A. P. 5328 -8-3	1	...	R. A. P. 0-0 0	...	...	...	
Nyayadhish Court	20	9	R. A. P. 4129-5-8	10	13	R. A. P 3792-14-7	30	22	R. A. P 7922-4-3½	21	9	R. A. P. 523-5-1	9	13	R A. P. 7398-15-2	4	...	9	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the Civil work Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Jasdan State, during the year 1912-13.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during the year		How disposed of										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
																							y. m. d.	y. m. d.	
Hazur Court	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	650-10 6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sir Nyayadhish Court ..	1	2	4	2	5	4	3	...	2	4	3883-2-8	265-8-9	...	...	..	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2-1 20		

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Jasdan State, during the year 1912–13.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily Average.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total. 1911-12.	Total. 1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.				
									Rs. A. P.	days.	
Jasdan	1	20	47	67	67	17·82	16 48	21	3363-6-9	4·5	No death among convicts in any jail.
Hingolgadh.	1										

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari Jasdan State,

APPENDIX XIV

Statement showing the details of registration of documents in the Jasdan State, during the year 1912–13.

Name of State.	Documents presented for regis tration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered		Value of Documents registered		Documents of which registry has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mort-gages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscel-laneous										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Fast year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	11	1	13	14	15	16	17	13	19	20	21	22
Jasdan	31	31	28	29	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	31	31	8992	5397 4-0	...	...	...	...	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Jasdan State, during the year 1912-13.

Description	Past year								Present year								Remarks.
	Number of deeds	Value of Property Rs.			Fees realized Rs.				Number of deeds	Value of property. Rs.			Fees realized. Rs.				
Immoveable property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	100	...	...	1	...	...		
Right of immoveable property	28	8642	...	...	90	..	...		29	5197	4	...	56	...	...		
Cash rights	3	350	...	...	3	8	...		1	100	...	...	1	...	...		There is no Special separate department for this business and therefore there is no item of expenditure.
Wills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total...	31	8992	...	...	93	8	..		31	5397	4	...	58	...	...		

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Jasdan State during the year 1912-13.

Name.	Opening Balance on 1st April. 1912	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year		Balance on the 31st March. 1913	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jasdan Municipality ..	...	...	Rs. 63-0-0	...	Rs 3400-0-0	Rs. 3700-0-0	...	No Municipal cess is levied from the people ; all these expenses are borne by the State.

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing the rainfall in the Jasdan State, during the year 1912-13.

Station.	April 1912		May 1912		June 1912		July 1912		August 1912		September 1912		October 1912		November 1912		December 1912		January 1913		February 1913		March. 1913		Total		Total of past year.		Average of past 5 years		Remarks
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
Jasdan.	0	40	0	0	5	28	17	94	8	88	1	5	0	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	34	00	8	82	24	82	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVIII

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains, in the Jasdan State, during the year 1912-13.

No.	Articles.	During March of past year. Quantity in seers per rupee.		During March of the present year. Quantity in seers per rupee.		Remarks.
		Bengali Seers.	Per rupee.	Bengali Seers.	Per rupee.	
1	Bajri.	9½		11½		
2	Juwari.	10		14		

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing expenditure of Public Works carried out in the Jasdan State, during the year 1912-13.

Description of Works.	State funds.			Local funds.			Total.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
Irrigation	0	619	619					
Roads	0	50	50					
Palace in the Darbargadh	30759	0	30759					
Miscellaneous Darbari Works	1591	2571	4162					
New School building being erected	9737	0	9737					
	42087	3240	45327					

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing agricultural stock in the Jasdan State, during the year 1912-13.

District	Year	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female	Horses	Mares.	Colts and fillies	Asses	Sheep and goats	With 2 bullocks	With 4 bullocks	Riding.	Load carrying	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jasdan	1912 13	5896	6686	195	3015	140	338	55	419	25687	2648	0	390	860	It is reported by the Vahiwatdars that last year several cows and buffaloes had been taken away by their donees to the Gir and other places on account of famine while this year all of them are at home and hence the increase in their number.

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue in the Jasdan State for the year 1912-13.

District	Country spirit.		Opium		Ganja.		Teddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Jasdan	1	434-6-8	9	1733-5-3	1	10-13-4	...	...	11	2178-9-3	New opium shops have been opened in important villages and are being maintained by the Ijardar.

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of receipts & expenditure for St. 1968.

No.		Rs.	
1	Land Revenue	70357	
2	Local cess	9443	
3	Sale Proceeds of land...	2156	
4	Opium Revenue	1733	
5	Abkari Revenue	445	
6	Jama etc, from Bhayats	6186	
7	Customs Receipts	7138	
8	Forest Receipts	708	
9	Judicial Receipts	1997	
10	Educational Fees	126	
11	Guaranteed Rights	949	
12	Extra ordinary Receipts from reserved grain Valued at the ordinary Bazar Price ...	39354	Grain pits in which a large supply of Juwari is reserved in prosperous years were opened for famine use.
13	Other Receipts	11381	
14	Tagavi	12701	
	Grand Total.....	164674	

No.	Expenditure.	Rs.	
1	Darbari expenses	129959	
2	Tribute	10796	
3	Extra ordinary charges	1309	
4	Administration estate	59297	
5	Revenue Department	Included No. 4	
6	Judicial Department	5277	
7	Educational Department	2448-12	
8	Military (sibandi)	Included No. 4	
9	Police	Included No. 4	
10	Jail	Included No. 6	
11	Dispensary (vaccination)	1957-4	
12	Forests Department	6756	
13	Public Works Repairs...	38509	
14	Minor Establishment	746	
15	Dharmado (Gratuitous relief in the famine)...	17141	
16	Guaranteed Rights	0	
17	Paid in the liquidation of debts	0	
18	Miscellaneous	28882	
19	Nazarano	0	
20	Purchase of lands	3555	
21	Remission	281	
22	Relief works	949-8	Botad J. Ry. & P. W. D, afforded in a large measure famine relief.
23	Tagavi	48991-8	
	Expenditure Total.....	356855	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXIII

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Jasdan State, during the year 1912–13.

No.	Dispensaries.	Number of patients treated		Result of In-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average (both out-door and in-door).	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door	Discharged	Absented	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Jasdan Dispensary .	5673	18	18	...	1	...	2385-12-9	72·6	Excluding cases treated, during the form official of C. M. O. in district which were about 200 in numbers.
2	Vichhiya Dispensary ..	1243		...	...	...	...	594-0-0	44 6	Opened from 20th October 1912.
	Total...	6916	18	18	..	1	...	2979-12-9	117·2	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement showing vital statistics of the Jasdan State. for the year 1912-13.

Name.	Population.	Births		Increase	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		Past year	Present year			Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Jasdan.	29884	697	836	139	...	312	798	486	...	23·3	27·8	10·4	26·6	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Jasdan State, during the year 1912-13

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on the roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High Schools	Secondary. Schools	Primary. Schools	
6	6	Gujarati Schools	475	520	381·27	414·62	...	...	2448-13-5	Primary Education is granted free from 1st of May 1912.

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

ANNUAL

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

JASDAN STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1913-14.

PRINTED AT

Kagdi Parshotam Parmanand's "Liberal Laxmi" Press:—

RAJKOT;

1914.

To,

MEHERBAN

DARBAR SAHEB

KHACHAR SHRI VAJSUR ODHA

CHIEF OF JASDAN

JASDAN.

DARBAR SAHEB,

In obedience to Your Honour's directions I have the honour to submit the following report of the Administration of Your Honour's State for the year 1913-14.

Karbhari, Office,
Jasdan, 20th June 1914.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

નથુરામ નારણજી,
CHIEF KARBHARI,
JASDAN STATE.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

JASDAN STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1913-14.

CHAPTER I.

General & Political.

Situation and Boundaries.

1. The territories of the Jasdan State are situated in the middle of Kathiawad, bounded on the east by the Bhavnagar State and Agency Thana, on the west by the Jamnagar and Rajkot States, on the north by the Dhandhuka Taluka and the Agency Thana and on the South by the Jamnagar and Agency limits.

Area, Extent and Population.

2. The area of the Juridictional territory of the State is 283 square miles. The State has 56 villages under its jurisdiction, besides possessions of two Patis in two villages of the Agency Thana, and also of two villages and one Pati in another village, under the Dhandhuka Taluka. According to the last Census of 1911, the population of the State is 29884 souls as against 25727 souls in 1901.

Revenue and Tribute.

3. The gross revenue of the State during the year under Report i. e. for Samvat 1969 is Rs. 341509 including Tagavi recovered. The average revenue of the past five years is Rs. 2,62,873 The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 7950/ to the British Government, Rs. 394/- to Baroda and Rs. 2649/- to Junagadh-amounting to Rs. 10,993/- as a total tribute.

Physical Aspect.

4. The country belonging to the State is mostly a table land having hills and hillocks scattered here and there. There are some good rivers and several small rivulets flowing from the State limits. The chief one among them is the river Bhadar which flows through a large tract of the west of Kathiawar and which has its origin about 7 miles off from the town of Jasdan in Madava hill under the State. The soil is Karal in some places and Bekad and Tachhod in others. The chief production of the soil is cotton, wheat and juwari. The hilly parts of the country are generally productive of a large supply of grass and these parts are generally known as Vidis or grass hills. There are a few plots here and there which have the appearance of small forests thickly covered over with Babul trees. There are also quarries of white stones in certain places.

Irrigation Tanks.

5. They are four big tanks in the State, specially constructed for irrigation purposes. They are most successfully utilized at present in irrigating large and extentive area of land all of which has became by now a rich garden soil. The full details of these productive and useful works will be found in Chapter II.

Temples and Mosques.

6. There are several temples of Hindu religion and also Mahomedan Mosques, in the State. Most of them are in some way or other supported by the State. The most famous of them all is the Somnath Temple situated at about 9 miles from Jasdan, on the river Ghelo. The temple is an ancient one and has several interesting legends attached to its history. It possesses many landed properties assigned in charity from times immemorial for its support among them being the whole village of Vanala under Babra Thana. The revenue of these are utilized purely for charitable purposes. An annual fair is held in September (Hindu month, Shravan) when no less than 3000 pilgrims assemble there to pay their reverence to the God Somnath. There is another temple of similar antiquity about 6 miles from Jasdan, named Kannath temple. It has also a great attraction of worshippers on the fair day. It is maintained solely by the Jasdan Darbar.

Birth days and Darbar.

7. The birth day of His Gracious Majesty the King Emperor was celebrated as a public holiday on the day announced for the purpose. The Installation Day of the Darbar Saheb which comes on 1st of January and the birth day of the Heir-apparent were also celebrated with great rejoicings. Darbars were held on all these occasions and also a New Yeár's Darbar was held on the Hindu new year's day.

8. The Ruling Family of Jasdan belongs to the Khacher clan of Kathia.

The Ruling Chief and his family.

The present Ruling Chief of Jasdan, Darbar Shri Vajsur Odha, aged 35, succeeded his father, the late lamented Chief, only in the last year and was installed on the Gadi on 1st January 1913. The succession to the Gadi is governed by the rule of Primogeniture in this State. The present Chief Darbar Shri Vajsur Khacher has three sons and one daughter-the eldest Kumar, Khacher Shri Ala Vajsur being 9 years of age. The general education of the Heir-apparent is being supervised personally by the Darbar Saheb while his study in the primary education of school has been systematically commenced under the control and guidance of a private Tutor appointed only last year. The health of the Darbar Saheb and all the family members was good during the year under report. The year however has witnessed one sad incident in the Family by the death of the youngest and fourth Kumar Khachar Shri Giga Vajsur which occured in October last from Bronchitis and fever.

Movements of the chief.

9. The Chief visited Rajkot on two occasions during the year to see Mr. Sladen the Agent to the Governor.

10. The present Darbar Saheb is always keen and desirous of moving in the district with a view to gather first-hand knowledge of the condition of his people. In order to serve this purpose with ease, he has fixed Hingolgadh a hill station as his Capital for the monsoons and Vinchhia as his Capital for winter. He is staying nearly for three months in each of these Stations with his family and the whole of his Office Establishment, and visiting and inspecting the surrounding district and hearing the petitions of his subjects personally. During the year under report he stayed for two months at Hingolgadh and five months at Vinchhia.

Visits of noteable persons.

11. Captain A. S. Meek, visited the Jasdan State as usual in the month of January. His camp was arranged at Hingolgadh from where he visited Vinchhia occasionally-the then residence of the Chief, and paid a flying visit to Jasdan to distribute prizes to the children of the Taluka school there. He stayed from 25-1-14 to 30-1-14.

Noteable Events.

12. Of the noteable events we have to record (1). the Opening Ceremony of the New Building of the Taluka School at Jasdan and (2) the Ceremony

of lying the foundation Stone of the Odha Khacher Hospital-both the ceremonies having been performed by our popular Political Agent Captain A. S. Meek. Inspite of the multifareous duties of his office and the unsettled and hot weather of June, Captain Meek accepted the invitation of the Darbar Saheb with great willingness and performed the ceremonies before a large assemblage of the Jasdan public.

The Opening Ceremony of the School was fixed for 8th June 1913 when at 9-30 A. M. Captain Meek. drove to the Shamiana pitched on the school grounds for the occasion and at the request of the Darbarsaheb which he expressed in a speech herein below published he finished the function amidst the cheers and greetings of the assembled public.

The Darbarsaheb in opening the function addressed Captain Meek as follows:—

"Captain Meek and Gentlemen,"

"I consider it a most pleasant duty to invite you here, Captain Meek, to inaugurate the auspicious ceremony of opening the New School Building which appears in front of you. I may assure you that I am deeply touched with your prompt acceptance of my invitation, inspite of your multifarious office duties and disregarding the uncomfortableness of a journey in this hot weather."

"Since the work of the school building was taken in hand last year, as a partial Famine Relief measure for local people, my dear and late lamented father had several times expressed his desire that the opening ceremony was to be performed at your auspicious hands and he was eagerly waiting for such an occasion. How delighted he would have been to see that you are amongst us, to perform this ceremony to-day, had he been alive at this moment. I now execute the long-cherished wish of my father as his dutiful son and I am obliged to you, Captain Meek, that you have to-day placed me in a position to give effect to his desire."

"Since you took up the charge of Gohilwad Prant you have always evinced keen interest in the cause of education and I do not exaggerate if I say that few Political Agents have shown such personal zeal and interest in the advancement of educational Institutions, as you have done by your own exertions in this Prant. I am perfectly sure that to-day's function is to be a happy one for you."

"The school building of which the opening ceremony will be performed just now, has sufficient accomodation for 300 children to sit in comfortably though we have 250 children on roll at present and when the necessity for the extention will arise in future with an increase in the number of boys, due accomodation will be provided at-once by erecting wings on both sides without spoiling the beauty of the building. Sufficient room has been kept for this purpose with this fore-thought in view. The situation of the building is rather in an isolated part of the Town, and will also be found a little long distance to the children of the other end of Jasdan but there was no other way than doing this in solving the several questions which arose at the time of selecting a site. The question of free and fresh air which cannot be found in Town was of vital concern to children who are generally sitting closely with one another for several hours together and also the question of providing open grounds for the boys to play and do gymnastic sports in the evening was of an equal importance. For these two special purposes in view it was found necessary to have the building at any one end of the Town".

"The building was estimated at Rs. 12,000/ when the first plans were drawn and has actually cost Rs. 18,780/ including the cost of the compound. A stone porch in the front was designed in the first map but at the right suggestion of Mr. Sladen, the Agent to the Governor who was here when the building was under construction, it was taken off from the plans as it really served no purpose and added no special beauty to the building".

"The need of a commodious school house for Jasdan Town was sorely felt for the last serveral years and it is a happy thing that we have been able to-day to supply that want".

" The first development of the faculties of brain and body for the future citizens are to begin under the roofs of this building and as such I wish that the new building may prove to be a place of great future blessing to those who may begin their first education here".

"I again thank you Captain Meek, for doing me the honour of gracing this occasion at my invitation, and I now request you to do me the next honour of opening the first lock of the building and declaring it as formally opened. "

15. After the ceremony of opening the school was over, which was performed by opening a silver lock with a silver key, Captain Meek, addressed the assembly in the following learned speech:—

Darbar Shri Vajsur Khacher,

"In inviting me to perform the opening ceremony of this school building you have bestowed upon me a triple happiness, that of meeting you again in your own home, of viewing in this building the excellent achievment of your local industry, and of taking part in a public demonstration of your resolve to confer upon your people the highest benefits of civilization. When more than a year ago I came here for the first time as your revered father's guest and saw where this school now stands foundations which had been in place for several years, I thought of a strong seed which had taken root and, assured of its future life, would not die, though it had no food. I told you I had seen this root & was anxious for its life; and you led the water to the soil & brought it up a great tree, the stronger for its struggle. And in the friendly shade of this great tree may your children grow in mind and body to adorn your rule and to benefit themselves, their friends and their Native State."

"Gentlemen, the Chief has spoken of my zeal for education. The subject is one of supreme interest to me an interest I endeavour to impart to those I feel may benefit from what I have to tell them. In this new school I ask you to see not a mere house; I wish you to look at it with a deeper understanding, to feel in it a spirit, a symbol and a promise, the spirit of true learning, the symbol of the greatness of man's cultivated mind, and the promise of a far-seeing ruler for his people's good. His people's good will mean his good, We cannot ask of Chiefs that they be gods: let the Chief recognise that the prosperity of his subjects is his own and then frankly set out if he will to accomplish in this way his own advantage."

"I have spoken of the spirit of true learning. I have established many new schools in my own Thanas and while I have been able to effect considerable improvement in the pay of teachers I have been gravely concerned in the fact that the improved scale is still so low as to prevent at the very outset that efficiency in instruction which is itself what we call Education. The coditions obtaining in these Thanas do not fortunately extend to states, and I desire to bē emphatic now when

I declare that the first essential in setting up a school is not the architecture of its home but the good quality of its masters. For this good quality, as for all good quality, you must pay a higher price and I urge that the fact be ever kept in mind and that the most liberal terms possible be offered to those who are to mould and fix the mind of JASDAN'S future. It is my wish and hope that excellence of quality will always be the guiding principle in the conduct of affairs. With this in mind it may be considered with reference to the general state of finance how far education may be free and how far fees must be demanded ; for to throw open schools manned by ignorant masters is waste of money. "

" I have often found a certain popular demand for education for their children among men of means who would decline to accept the very smallest burden of its cost. In these initial stages of your campaign for education you Darbar Shri and your advisers must be prepared to meet the disappointment of such unenlightened acquiescence in the advancement of learning, as you will meet with active opposition from those who blindly obstruct any change which takes effect with sufficient speed to reveal itself to them ; There is always change, continual movement, which is the very essence of life itself; and rulers must watch this movement, guide it carefully backwards off a dangerous path at times, guide it to a right path, control its outward progress there, and throw a strong light over the whole field of activity that men may see the ways for choice and that their choosing may be known. Mass education is never a thing a whole illiterate people suddenly come to desire; for the ignorant do not know their ignorance. In the Bombay Gazetteer for this province we find a Secretary to the Board of Education writing in A. D. 1852 to warn the authorities in Kathiawar against founding schools in localities where education was not appreciated. Now had such instruction actually been followed we would have had no schools at all. Even in England compulsory education was introduced in face of the extreme hostility of the people whom it was to benefit. Very soon they saw the benefit; and no educational officer would now repeat that warning. The compaign has been begun and soon in face of righteous perseverence hostility will give way and give birth to füll co-operation and applause and gratitude. It is a grert prize to work for. "

" The education of our common talk does not convey the meaning of the splendid isolation of a mind. We find in many Native States an educated one or two, their knowledge all a discontent, unprofitable. This is

particularly the case in Darbar families. What it is my hope to see is an educated chief surrounded by an educated family. educated friends, and educated members of his service. With a literate and enlightened people how changed would be the life, how full of intellectual interest ! The great sadness I see in life in this Province is lack of interest, life a mere drudgery. The cultivator does his work, too often but a mere Machine, with deadened superstitious soul ; the Girasia eats his opium to while away the time and expends the energy left him in unreasoning, unprofitable, strife, caring nought for self-respect nor for his property, and utterly devoid of any intelligent interest in life ; and the merchants will not claim that their connection with these half-dead men is purely philanthropic. The whole spectacle is one to stir the mind of every thoughtful man. And it is because I believe JASDAN has become alive to the great need of the time & will strike out courageously on a new path that I have felt myself so drawn to this place & its Chief & its people."

" I might regard what I have said as a mere preface to an exhaustive lecture over the whole range of education which I might make you. But I fear now to try your patience. I trust our ceremony of to-day will arouse general interest in schools and learning in JASDAN."

" Now, Darbar Shri, in declaring this building open, I invoke a blessing upon it and so upon you. May it serve as the pioneer of a great movement of progress throughout your whole territory, a movement which will enhance public prosperity and exalt your own good name."

16. THE NEXT DAY i. e. 9th of June was fixed for laying the foundation Stone of the Odha Khachet Hospital when as the previous day the usual formal ceremonies were gone through and then the Darbar Saheb opened the day's function with the following address:—

Captain Meek and Gentlemen,

" Yesterday you performed the opening-ceremoney of the new School Building at my request and to-day I hold it as my privilege to request you again to perform another ceremoney viz. that of laying the first corner stone of the New Hospital Building proposed to be erected on this spot. The present Dispensary-house was quite sufficient when first built in the year 1880 A. D. but since then, with the progress of Western civilzation and with it, the spread of sanitary and medical knowledge, the imortance of our present qualified doctors has begun to be recognised and the systematic treatment which the patients receive at the hands of our

medical men has begun to be popular. Though the regular and systematic Hospitals with arrangments for indoor patients are not held by people as necessary institutions of public utility on this part of India, yet the demand for them is day by day increasing. A few years ago we had thought of extending the present dispensary premises so that minor operations may also be performed there and a plan was accordingly prepared then by our Executive Engineer. Later on my father and myself thought that for thirty thousand people under our rule, a Hospital with up-to date equipments in the capital Town of Jasdan would be of great benefit to them and we had come to the point of having it sooner or later. In the meantime my late lamented father died and after him a certain amount of money was set apart by me far Charity. Subsequently I had the honour of hearing your pleasant and most states-man-like reference of Indian Charity in your learned address to me at the time of my installation which has created deep and lasting impressions on my mind. I at once thought to myself that I could make no better use of this money than the building of a new Hospital with wards for indoor patients. I ordered immediately the plans and estimates to be made for such a Hospital and came to the decision of laying the foundation stone, at the first opportunity available".

"This is the short history of the origin of the proposed New Hospital which I decide to name after my revered father".

"You know, Captain Meek, that my father was always sympathetic and kind to the poor and afflicted and he always showed genuine interest in their welfare. During the last famine he had extended his liberal hand in all directions and I am telling you the truth if I say that hardly any man of spare means will have been left without taking advantage of his personal Charity in one way or other. It is therefore but just and proper that I propose to have the new Hospital to be named after my beloved father and father of his people in his revered memory. The whole Hospital and wards will be named" ODHA KHACHAR HOSPITAL ".

"The same site on which the present building stands has been approved for the new Hospital Buildings. In deciding this question we had particularly to consider three main points. Firstly that the building should be within the easy reach of the population and that it should be so situated that without being in close proximity of the

dwelling houses of the masses it should be at the same time as nearer the Town as possible. Secondly that the situation of the building should be in a place where plenty of fresh and pure air would be available. And thirdly that the water supply should be within easy access. The present site answers all the above repuirements quite satisfactorily. "

" We will have 10 beds provided in the New Hospital with wards attached to the Hospital,-two of them are proposed to be reserved for women only and two will be reserved for men of higher classes. The map which you have already seen will have given you a clear idea as to what sort of building will get up on this spot. I only wish that it may serve to alleviate the sufferings of hundreds of people afflicated with bodily complaints and may give them all the satisfaction desirable."

" I will not detain you any longer, Captain Meek but will now only ask you to favour me again with performing the formal ceremony of laying the First Stone of the NEW ODHA KHACHAR HOSPITAL. "

17. Captain Meek, after lying the first corner stone of the Hospital addressed those assembled in the following words:—

DARBAR SHRI VAJSUR KHACHAR AND GENTLEMEN.

" I am grateful & proud that my friendly suggestion at the installation ceremony on the 1st of January last should have met with such sure consideration. The building to be erected here will be as fit a place of prayer for the late revered Chief as any temple erected to his memory. Here grateful people will give thanks to the departed for his gift to JASDAN of a kindly Ruler. "

" In the older days India had gathered up much knowledge as to medicine and had learned the secrets of the plants and herbs to heal Superstition and false dealing have brought this knowledge into dis-repute. Yet it has paved the way for the modern doctor and for the wonderful achievement of his learning, achievement far to be exceeded in the progress of our times, achievement which will kill that deadly superstition which stubbornly bars the way of the light of health and learning. "

" I would make a friendly protest, Darbar Saheb, against your statement that the dispensary which was built in 1880 was sufficient for

its needs. I know of few things sufficient for their needs. We move not from perfection to perfection. We must light up, and that is what you are so well engaged in doing, our imperfection & see it bad and strive to set things right that we find wrong. It is the blessing of our life we can only improve & not perfect man's works. You, Darbar Saheb, will I firmly believe & fondly hope bring your administration to a greatly advanced level of efficiency; but I hope your successor, my little friend now storing in the honey in his mind, will not find he has no work to do. We need not fear to shame our virtuous ancestors in offering to improve their works, any more than we need expect in giving of our own best mind & energy to achieve for all time the ultimate design of Nature's will."

"The erection of a new school and a new hospital side by side typify the close connection, of our doctors and our teachers in modern education. I hope the medical officers of the Darbar will regard themselves as educators as well as healers and be so regarded by the Darbar. I would like to see the medical officer enabled to tour through the villages to preach the cause of village sanitation and personal cleanliness, not only to the improvement of the general health but that he may inculcate a rational self respect in a practical manner intelligible to an illiterate people bound in slavery to custom, that thing of which they themselves are the unwilling creators. People who parade a ceremonial purity will without shame and without thought foul & allow to be fouled in the very foulest manner their drinking supply against the dictates of their own scriptures and all common sense; and I have been required to refrain by caste people from approaching their drinking water which was so disgustingly and so needlessly dirty I would not have used it to clean my shoes with; and you will smile perhaps when I tell you of parents in a village well supplied with water who excused the dirt of their children during the hot weather of last year by attributing it to the failure of the previous rains. It rests with the Darbar & the doctor & the schoolmaster to instruct the people in such simple hygiene. This new hospital, which will be a great boon to JASDAN, is to me another symbol of the Chiefs determination to place his Taluka in a foremost position in Kathiawar. And now in laying this first stone of the ODHA KHACHAR HOSPITAL I wish it be one of the sure foundations of JASDAN's future welfare and of the Chief's and his people's happiness and prosperity."

OPENING OF THE BOTAD-JASDAN RAILWAY.

18. The Botad-Jasdan Railway was formally opened on 15th Sept. 1913 by Mr. Thomas Wheeler the chief manager of the Bhavnagar State Railway. The general trade of the surrounding villages has begun to show during the few months apparent signs of development; while Jasdan and Vinchhia are seen to be making a fair progress in commercial activities. Ghee and grain have been the chief articles of Export by train for the year under Report.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

Revenue year.

19. The Revenue year begins with the Hindu New Year's day and ends with Diwali. The year under report is for Samvat 1969 (i. e. 1913 A. D.) or rightly speaking the report includes the history of the revenues collected from the produce of the monsoons of Samvat 1968.

Revenue Divisions.

20. For the efficiency of the administration af the revenue department, the State of Jasdan has been divided into two main parts–Jasdan Division and Vinchhiya Division. These are called Mahals. The two divisions are further divided into seven smaller sub-divisions which are termed Tappas. Each Tappa has from seven to ten villages under it and has revenue officer of its own to manage the agricultural affairs. These Officers are called Vahivatdars. Of the seven Tapas, three come under Vinchhiya and four under Jasdan. The duties of Vahivatdars are not merely to collect the revenues of the State but they have also to look after the general condition of the agricultural people and their bullocks, and report about the same to the head of the Department who is called a revenue Commissioner. There is also a revenue Inspector who has been constantly touring in the whole district to inspect and supervise the work done by the Vahivatdars. He is empowered to hear the complaints against the Vahivatdars if any, and report the same to his immediate Superior.

Rain fall.

21. The total rain fall in the monsoon of 1968 was 34 inches. The average rainfall of the past five years was 27 inches and 25 cents. The rain was satisfactory for the crops and well distributed all over the district.

Collections.

22. The Darbar takes one fourth share from the crops produced by monsoon water and one fifth share from that produced by means of irrigation. In certain crops such as the sugarcane, vegetable, etc, no share is taken but only a fixed amount per Vigha called "Vighoti" is charged. Over and above this, there is a verocess charged in a fixed cash amount and has no connection with the produce.

Land Revenue.

23. The total land revenue was Rs. 2,52,237 for the year of St. 1969 while that of the previous year i. e. the famine year was Rs. 70,357.

Irrigation facilities.

24. There were 1,454 irrigation wells last year in the whole State yielding 2,561 Kos of water. During the year under report 12 new wells were sunk. In addition to these, there are four irrigation tanks in the State which have the capacity of irrigating a total of 22,706 acres of land. The two of these tanks are in the Jasdan division and two are in the Vichhiya division. The following information as regards the history of each tank will be interesting to be included in this Report.

Irrigation Tanks.

25. The Bakhalwad Tank or Allansagar Tank.—This is the largest tank situated about 3 miles from Jasdan. It is constructed in the year 1900 A. D. or at the time of the great famine of Chhapania, by putting a dam across the river Bhadar. It has cost Rs. 2,30,830. Tte catchment area of the tank is 25 square miles. It has the capacity of irrigating 11,000 acres of land. The canals and sub-canals constructed for the irrigation purposes are in all 33¼ miles in length. It pays an interest of 5¾ per cent on the capital in the shape of cash-cess charged for water and also the increase in the produce of Darbar's share.

26. *Rajavadla Tank*:—This tank was also constructed in the year 1900 A. D. or at the time of the last Chhapania to provide relief to the people. It has cost Rs. 68,000 and pays on capital an interest of 4¾ per-cent by means of water cess and increase in Darbar's produce. The catchment area is 15 square miles, and it has the capacity of irrigating 8,500 acres. The canals and sub-canals are 17½ miles in length.

27. *Panelia Tank*:—The Panelia Tank is situated in the Vinchhiya division and was constructed in the Samvat year 1934 or 1878 A. D. It cost about 51,000 rupees. The canals and sub-canals issued from this tank measure about 10 miles in length. It has the capacity of irrigating 1560 acres of land. It pays an interest of about 4½ per cent on the capital.

28. *Revania Tank*:—The Revania Tank is also in the Vinchhiya division and was constructed in the year 1878 A. D. costing about Rs. 75,000. It has the capacity of irrigating 1646 acres of land. The length of canals and sub-canals is 10 miles. It yields about 4½ per eent on the capital spent. The catchment areas for both the tanks of Panelia and Revania are sufficient.

Land under Cultivation

29. During the year under Report the total land under cultivation was 65672 acres distributed as follows:—

Cotton	14100
Wheat	5100
Juwari	24000
Bajri	16650
Seasamum	4200
Gram.	350
Sugarcane....	72
Methi	900
Miscellaneous.	300
	65,672

Sinking of new wells.

Encouragement to farmers in the sinking of new wells.

30. The class of cultivators is very happy and contented under the generons rule of the Darbar Saheb. Not only are they helped in their farm work by advancing them loans in both good and bad times, but they are also encouraged in many ways. Particularly a system has been introduced to give impetus to the enterprising and industrious farmers, by which they are encouraged to sink new wells. A farmer who sinks a new well by his own money and labour is granted the ownership right of the well and also of 8 bighas of land under it per every Kos of water. He enjoys this right hereditarily and has power to sell or mortgage this property at this will. In addition to this right, one year's share of the Darbar in the crop irrigated by the water of the new well is granted free to the farmer. In this way well-to do farmers are always busy with sinking new wells, the number of which has been increasing every year. This system has tended to increase materially the prospects of both the farmers and the State and also to ensure against any serious danger of famine.

FODDER FAMINE INSURANCE SCHEME.

31. I have submitted a scheme for the storage of Kadab in my last year's Report under the above heading and have also expressed a hope therein that the results would be very much appreciated in bad years. The Scheme was quite a practicable one but on the experience of one year only it was found that the villagers did hardly care, after storing the grass near their own villages, to protect the haystacks during the rainy season as they treated this common storage as one without any owner and therefore they thought of no precautions to be taken for monsoons which they would naturally be expected to take in things of their own. In this way with the exception of a few villages, the storage of Kadab began to be spoiled everywhere and under the circumstances the Darbar had to drop the scheme and substitute another one. From this year it has been arranged to collect from every farmer 0-8-0 (eight annas) per Santi as a Famine Fund which is kept with a Native Banker who passes regular receipts to the farmers in their own books. This Reserve Fund will be utilized in any future Famine Year by returning the money to the farmers standing to their credit in that year.

32. In conclusion, it is gratitying to note here that under the paternal and personal care of the Darbar Saheb and watchful supervision of the experienced revenue officers, the whole class of farmers enjoys the best happiness of life.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

33. Appendix II gives a list of the laws and rules in force in the State.

34. *Military Force:*—There is no regular Military force in the State but there are the regular Sirbandi and Cavalry. There are also three parties of Arabs. The number of the whole force was 464 in the year under report.

35. *Police Organization:*—Every village has its own Police under the control of a Police Patel. The number of Police-men in each village who are called Pasaitas is arranged in accordance with the local need and also in proportion to the population of that village. For the efficiency of Police work, the State has been divided into two divisions viz, Jasdan division

and Vinchhiya division. Each division is under the immediate supervision of a Police Officer who is called a Fouzdar. The strength of the Jasdan State Police is nearly 500 in number.

36. *Prevention and detection of crimes:*—The amount of theft was Rs. 1027-9-0 out of which only Rs. 80-0-0 were recovered by the Police. This result cannot be called satisfactory and the Department has been asked to be more careful and alert.

37. *Criminal Justice:*—There are two original Courts for Criminal Justice, one at Jasdan and one at Vinchhiya. The Jasdan Court holds the full powers of a First Class Magistrate while that of Vichhiya enjoys powers, only of a third Class Magistrate. The appeals against these Courts are heard by the Court of Sir Nyayadhish who also acts as the Sessions Judge. Final appeals lie before the Hazur Court.

38. The Jasdan First Class Magistrate decided 63 criminal cases during the year under report, in three of which there were appeals made in the Court of the Sir Nyayadhish who modified the decisions of the Lower Court in all the cases. There was one Sessions case involving the charge of an offence relating to marriage.

39. *Civil Justice:*—There is a Court of the Nyayadhish in Jasdan who has the power to hear suits of the value of Rs. 2000. The suits of higher amounts are heard by the Court of Sir Nyayadhish. The Nyayadhish heard during the year 66 civil Suits of the value of Rs. 2588-7-10 as against 33 suits of the value of Rs. 2627-6-3 in the past year. The appeals against the decisions of the Nyayadhish are heard by the court of Sir Nyayadhish, while the final appeal Court is the Hazur Court in this case also.

40. There is Bhayati Court to hear and decide disputes of the Bhayats, Mulgirasias and such other suits of a political nature. The Hazur Court acts as a final appeal Court in disputes heard by the Judge of the Bhayati Court. The Bhayati court heard and decided five cases during the year under report all about the Hak Patrak claims. Two of them have been appealed against, before the Hazur Court.

41. *The Panchayat Court:*— There is a Panchayat court specially established to hear montray disputes between the farmers and their Creditors. This important institution hears and decides cases arising between them without charging any court fees. The Court is composed of two State Officers and two merchants with the Darbarsaheb himself as the

President. The decisions are final in all cases. By the orders of the Darbarsaheb a regular and revised code is under legislation to guide the affairs of this Court in a systematic way. From the experience of past years it has been seen that this institution has been very popular and is held by both the parties as a boon to them.

42. *Extradition:*— 7 persons were extradited from this State during the year, and 4 were handed over to this State for trial from the Agency and other States. The trials for all of them are over.

43. *Prisons:*—There are two Jails one at Jasdan and one at Hingolgadh. Both are strong, commodious and airy. The number of the criminal prisoners is shown in Appendix XIII. Their health was generally good and their conduct was also fair. They were well fed and clothed. When unwell they are placed immediately under the treatment of the Medical Officer of the State.

44. *Registration:*—Appendix XIV and XV give the details of the Registration work. No separate establishment is kept for the work but it is with the Judicial Court.

45. *Municipality:*—There is no tax levied for the Municipality from the people but all the expenses of the Municipal work are borne by the State. The controlling supervision over the work is with the Medical Officer of the State. The Staff gave satisfaction during the year under report.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and distributions.

46. *Rain fall:*—The rainfall during the year St. 1968 (A. D. 1912-13) which froms the basis of the revenue year under report was inches 34-0 Vide Appendix XVII.

47. *Crops:*—The principal crops of the year were Cotton, Wheat, Til, Bajri, Juvari, and Sugarcane &c.

48. *Stock:*—The details of agriculatural stock in the State will be found in Appendix XX.

49. *Horticulture:*—The Darbar Saheb maintains four gardens two at Jasdan, one at Hingolgadh and one at Vichhiya. They are under the control and supervision of the Public Department.

50. *Horse breeding:*—The Stallions are Kathi and the brood-mares are also Kathi. The service of the stallions is made use of by private breeders also. The advantage of the natural situation of the stud within the hilly dry place at Hingolgadh is conspicuous, looking to the successful high results of the stud.

51. *Wages and labour:*—The labourers got ample work. Their wages varied according to the nature of their work, the highest rate being 5 annas per day and the lowest being 3 annas. Practically speaking there was a scarcity of labourers for farm work owing to the good harvest and also on account of a good number having been employed on Railway works.

52. There are two large forests and other small ones. The larger of them are inhabited by big-panthers. These forests are carefully looked after.

53. *Trade and Manufacture:*— A ginning factory is working in Vichhiya successfully. The hand ginnings are also encouraged as usual. The Ginning factory had secured good business during the year under Report. The Trade was brisk as usual.

54. *Public works*—The Appendix 19 deals with public works.

55. *Mint*—There is no mint in the State.

56. *Post Office*—There are four Post offices in the State.

57. *Condition:*—The general condition of the people was satisfactory.

58. *Weather:*— The weather was fair during the whole year. The public health was normally good.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and finance.

59. The gross total revenue for the current year i. e. for St. 1969 is Rs. 3,41,509 while that of the last year i. e. for the famine year was Rs. 1,64,674.

60. *No debt:*—The State has never been obliged to incur any loan during any past year.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND VITAL STATISTICS.

61. Both the Medical and Municipal Departments of the State are under the direct control of Dr. Hiralal J. Lala. L. M. &. S. Chief Medical Officer.

62. There are two dispensaries in the State one at Jasdan and the other at Vinchhiya, the latter having been opened about a year and a half ago. The dispensary at Jasdan is under the charge of the Chief Medical Officer, while that of Vinchhiya is managed by Mr. Chandulal U. Baxi, who appears to be a good and experienced hand in English Medicines.

63. The total number of patients treated in both these dispensaries was 8053. In cases of emergancy indoor arrangements were also provided for some patients at the State expense.

64. It is very pleasing to note that the foundation stone of an upto-date Hospital, the proposed charitable institution in revered memory of the late lamented Chief Khachar Shri Odha Ala was laid down by the Political Agent in the last hot weather a detailed report and reference of which will be found in the foregoing pages of this book.

65. The total number of operations performed was 120, of which a few were major ones. The total expenditure borne by the State on behalf of the medical relief was Rs. 2761-12-9.

66. The total number of deaths and births during the year were:— 838 and 703 respectively as against 798 and 836 in the last year. The percentage of birth was 23-5 and of death was 28 per every thousand.

67. There was no epidemic of any serious type during the year under report.

68. The Municipal staff did its work as usual and with satisfaction.

69. The general health of the public was good.

70. During the year under Report the number of people vaccinated was 887.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

71. (Vide Appendix 25.) All these schools are full course schools. There is one girl school at Vinchhiya. The primary Education has been made free throughout the State from May 1912, in co-memoration of the auspicious occassion of Kumar Shri Ala Khacher, the Heir apparent having been first admitted to school.

72. The new School building has been completed. Captain A. S. Meek Political Agent, Gohelwad Prant in-augurated the opening ceremony on 8th June 1913.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

73. There is no printing Press in the State.

74. There are two Librabries in the State, one under the Taluka School and other a private one.

75. Sadavarat;—The State maintains three Sadavarats one at Jasdan, one at Hingolgadh and one at Vichhiya; and there are also private Sadavarats at Kalasar, Kandhevalia, Pipardi, Gokhlana, and Kothi and to all the latter except Kandhevalia, the Darbar Saheb has granted State lands on whose income mainly the Sadavarats are maintained.

76. In conclusion it gives me much pleasure to tender my best thanks to all the chief departmental officers for the cordial co-operation they have given me in the administration of the State.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

નથુરામ નારણજી

Chief Karbhari, Jasdan.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Jasdan State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1913-14.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	PERIOD.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
1. Mr. Nathuram Naranji.	Chief Karbhari.	1911.	31-3-14.	
2. Mr. Yashwantrai Nathuram.	Sir Nyayadhish and Judge of the Bhayati Court. Superintendent of State expenses & accounts & financial secretary.	1911.	31-3-14.	Also working as Naib Karbhari.
3. Mr. Samatbhai Najabhai.	Chief Engineer (see remarks).	1900.	14-1-14.	Resigned on 14-1-14. Temporary charge of his office has been entrusted to Mr. Abhram Valimamad.
4. Mr. Dadabhai Najabhai.	C. Commanding Officer & Paddock superintendent.	1904.	31-3-14.	
5. Mr. Amirmiyan Abashimiyan.	Revenue Commissioner.	1880.	31-3-14.	
6. Mr. Maganlal Dolatram.	Nyayadhish and Private secretary.	1910.	31-3-14.	
7. Mr. Abhram Valimamad.	Hazur assistant.	1908.	31-3-14.	Also working as acting Executive Engineer in place of Mr. Samat Dhadhal.
8. Mr. Hiralal Jivanlal L. M. &. S.	Chief Medical Officer.	1909.	31-3-14.	
9. Mr. Harakhchand Gopalji.	Chief Vakil to the Agent to the Governor.	1913.	31-3-14.	
10. Mr. Gulabrai Dularai Buch	Police Superintendent. (See Remarks.).	1908.	30-3-14.	Resigned on 30-3-14.
11. Mr. Manishanker Chhaganlal.	Prant Vakil.	1906.	31-3-14.	
12. Mr. Ram Dhadhal.	Revenue Inspector.	1913.	31-3-14.	

નથુરામ નારણજી

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Jasdan State during the year 1913-14.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	The Criminal Procedure Code (Act V 1898.)	Spirit of these British Laws and others is observed.		
2	The Contract Act (IX of 1872).			
3	The Evidence Act (I) of 1872).			
4	The Extradition Rules.			
5	The Boiler Act.			
6	The Whipping Act.			
7	The Hindu Law.			
8	The Mahomedan Law.			
9	The State Penal Code (Act I of 1905)			
10	The Civil Procedure Act (II of 1905).			
11	The Limitation Rules.	Enacted for the State.		
12	The Court Fee Rules.			
13	The Cattle Trespass Act.			
14	The Game Rules.			
15	The Registration Rules.			
16	Explosive Substance Act.			
17	Animal Cruelty Act.			
18	Gambling Act.			
19	Police Rules.			
20	Abkari Rules.			
21	Arms Rules.			
22	Revenue Rules.			
23	Customs New aud Revised Act.		Introduced during the year uuder report.	

નથુરામ નારણજી

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Jasdan State, during the year 1913-14.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non—commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry.								There are five guns of which two are serviable only.						
Sappers.														
Artillery.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry.														
Imperial service troops														
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

નથુરામ નારણજી.

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1913-14.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police Superintendent ...	1	25	300	...	...	...	...	...	Knows English also.	...	The post of the Special Railway Fojdar has been abolished since, the Railway is now actually working & that line has come under the jurisdiction of the Agency.
Jasdan Fojdar	1	20	240	...	...	...	...	...	Knows Gujrati.	...	
Vinchhiya Fojdar	1	22	264	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	...	
Clerks	2	8×5	156	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	...	
Jamadars	2	16×12	336	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
Police	31	7× 6	2310	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	
Pasayatas enjoying lands.	464	24× 6			...	...	...	...	80	...	
Total.....			3606						90		

નથુરામ નારણજી

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the police in Jasdan State during the year 1913-14.

Jasdan.	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 & 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jasdan Fojdar.	31	26	48	28	48	28	42	15	5	13	83.3	63.8	83.3	63.8	
Vinchhiya Fojdar.	20	20	15	8	15	8	11	8	4	...					
Special Fojdar.	3	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	1	...					
Total...	54	46	66	36	66	36	55	23	10	13					

નથુરામ નારણજી

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Jasdan State during the year 1913-14.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jasdan Fojdar	715-8-0	244-9-0	191-3-8	25-0-0			
Vinchhiya Fojdar ...	856-13-0	783-0-0	281-5-0	55-0-0	33·11	7·7	
Special Fojdar	292-12-0	...	146-1-0	...			
Total.....	1865- 1-0	1027-9-0	618-9-8	80-0-0			

નથુરામ નારણજી

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Jasdan State during the year 1913-14.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprision ment		Imprision ment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Murder	....	...	...																											
Grievous Hurt	2	4	6																											
Hurt	...	4	4	51	42	36	23	2	5	....	8	8	...	23	13	...	...	8	1	2	3	1	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
Kidnapping	1	...	1																											
Dacoity	...	...	...																											
Theft by House-break ...	10	11	21																											
Theft	5	16	21																											
Others	...	11	21																											
Total...	18	46	64	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	....	...	...	...	...

નથુરામ નારણજી

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Jasdan State during the year 1913-14.

Name of Court.	No. of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1913-14.					Total.								
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sir Nyayadhish Court.	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	2	...	....	2	...	...	...	
Nyayadhish Court....	48	40	1	38	3	15	3	3	80	63	19	12	32	...	...	...	
Third Class Magistrate of Vinchhiya.	12	10	...	...	...	1	9	1	13	11	3	...	8	....	...	...	
Total.....	62	51	1	38	3	18	12	4	96	76	22	12	42	...	...	...	

નથુરામ નારણજી

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Jasdan State during the year 1913-14.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Hazur Court....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sir Nyayadhish Court	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nyayadhish Court....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

નથુરામ નારણજી

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work--Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in 1913-14.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.										Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.		Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.	
* Sir Nyayadhish Court.	...	...	...	1	0	1	...	1	...	...	Rs. 3100-0-0	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	Rs. 3100-0-0	y. m. d 0-0-0	
Nyayadhish Court....	7	12	33	68	40	80	28	66	12	14	Rs. 3568-12-10½	...	63	5	53	15	...	...	...	7	13	9	37	Rs. 2588-7-10½	... y. m.d 0-4-3	

* An award by arbitrator was filed.

નથુરામ નારણજી

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in 1913-14.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Value of Opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of application pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Sir-Nyayadhish Court	1	...	...	...	3	Rs. 11457-4-0	1	3	Rs. 11457-4-0	1	1	Rs. 5645-10-3	...	2	Rs 5811-9-9	...	2	...	
Nyayadhish Court.	9	13	Rs. 7398-15-2½	13	29	Rs. 6134-11-[illegible]	22	42	Rs. 13533-10-2½	9	18	Rs. 4196-5-[illegible]	13	24	Rs 9337-5-2½	13	3	8	

નથુરામ નારણજી

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work-Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in 1913-14.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of.				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
																							y.m.d.	y.m.d.	
Hazur Court.	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...		2-4-0	
Sir Nyayadhish Court.	2	4	2	1	4	5	...	...	4	5	265-8-9	150-0-0	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-1-20		

નથુરામ નારણજી

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Jasdan State during the year 1913-14.

Stations.	Number of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail & prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks Showing mortaity among covicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total. Past year.	Total. Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
Jasdan & Hingol-Gadh	1 1	21	22	67	43	16-48	10-19	9	Rs 3110-14-9	Days 4-14	No death among convicts in Jail.

નથુરામ નારણજી

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of Documents in the Jasdan State 1913-14.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Jasdan.	31	10	29	7	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	31	10	5397-4-0	3009-8-0	0	0	0	0	

નથુરામ નારણજી

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1913-14.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
Immoveable property	1	100	1	1	300	3	
Rights of immoveable property.	29	5197 4 ...	56	7	1642	17	
Cash rights.	1	100	1	1	67 8 ...	1	
Will.	...	... ...	... .	1	1000	10	
Expenditure.	...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	There is no special separate department for this business and therefore there is no item of expenditure.
Total.....	31	5397 4 0	58	10	3009 8 ...	31	

નથુરામ નારણજી

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of Municipalities in the Jasdan State during the year 1913-14.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
Jasdan.	...	Rs. A. P. 63-0-0	...	...	Rs. ~~3760-0-0~~ 3700-0-0	Rs. 3975-0-0	...	No Municipal cess is levied from the people; all these expenses are borne by the State.

નથુરામ નારણજી

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Jasdan State 1913-14.

State.	April 1913.	May 1913.	June 1913.	July 1913.	August 1913.	September 1913.	October 1913.	November 1913.	December 1913.	January 1914.	February 1914.	March 1914.	Total.	Total of the past year.	Average of the past 5 years.	Remarks.
JASDAN.	...	...	5-24.	8-66.	5-61.	2-59.	...	...	...	...	...	...	22-10.	34-0.	27-25.	

નથુરામ નારણજી

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains in the Jasdan State during the year 1913-14.

Articles.	During March (past year.)		During March (present year.)		Remarks.
	Bengali Seers.	Per rupee.	Bengali Seers.	Per rupee.	
1. Bajri.	11½		10		
2. Juwari.	14.		13½		

નથુરામ નારણજી

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIX

Expenditure on Public Works in the Jasdan State during the year 1913-14.

Description of works.	State funds.			Local Funds.			Totals.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
Irrigation	...	612	612					
Roads.	...	38	38					
Palace in the Darbargadh.	5016	...	5016					
New School building.	15326	...	15326					
Dispensary.	...	188	188					
Miscellaneous Darbari work.	...	7225	7225					
Stone steps erected on the Somnath Hill. ...	...	...	...	700		700		
Total...	20342	8063	28405	700	...	700	29105	

નથુરામ નારણજી

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Jasdan State during the year 1913-14.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load Carrying.	
				Male.	Female										
Jasdan.	1913-14	7711	8869	900	8894	158	293	80	663	31280	2800	...	204	1142	

નથુરામ નારણજી

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Jasdan State during the year 1913-14.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
Jasdan.	1	501	9	1801	1	8	...	...	11	2310	

નથુરામ નારણજી

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX

Particulars of Receipts and

No.	Receipts.	Rs.	Remarks.
1	Land Revenue.	2,22,237	
2	Local Cess.	5985	
3	Sale Proceeds of land.	4822	
4	Opium Revenue.	5522	
5	Abkari Revenue.	509	
6	Jama etc. from Bhayats...	5451	
7	Customs Receipts.	13,144	
8	Forest Receipts.	7913	
9	Judicial Receipts.	1374	
10	Educational Fees.	...	
11	Guaranteed Rights.	949	
12	Extraordinary Receipts.	10,488	Gadi Nazrana is included in this item.
13	Other Receipts.	11,356	
		2,89,750	
14	Tagavi.	51,759	Tagavi advanced in the last famine as well as in previous years recovered owing to good crops, this year.
	Total...	3,41,509	

XXII.

expenditure for St. 1913-14.

No.	Expenditure.	Rs	Remarks.
1	Darbari expenses.	1,17,332	
2	Tribute.	10,796	Expenses of Káraj of the late Chief as well as those of medical attendance on him come under this item.)
3	Extraordinary charges.	23,358	
4	Administration estate.	42,259	
5	Revenue Department.	...	
6	Judicial Department.	6148	
7	Educational Department.	7470	Grant of Rs. 5000 has been made for Songadh school.
8	Military (sibandi.)	...	included in item 4
9	Police.	...	
10	Jail.	...	included in item 6
11	Dispensary (vaccination)	1993	
12	Forests Department.	7721	
13	Public Works Repairs.	48,868	
14	Minor Establishment.	336	
15	Dharmado.	7563	
16	Guaranteed Rights.	...	
17	Paid in liquidation of debts.	...	
18	Miscellaneous.	34,584	
19	Nazarano	...	
20	Purchase of lands.	960	
21	Remission.	1224	
22	Relief works.	...	
23	Tagavi.	13,529	
	Expenditure Total...	3,24,141	

નથુરામ નારણજી

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Jasdan State during the year 1913-14.

Dispensaries.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door Patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
1. Jasdan Dispensary....	4758	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. As. Ps. 2160 -4- 9	63-2	
2. Vinchhiya Dispensary.	3295	...	...	...	...	...	601 -8- 0	43-2	
Total.....	8053	...	...	...	...	...	2761-12- 9	106-4	

નથુરામ નારણજી

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Jasdan State for the year 1913-14.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Jasdan.	29884	836	703	...	133	798	838	40	...	27-8	23-5	26-6	28-0	

નથુરામ નારણજી

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools Maintained by the Jasdan State for the year 1913-14.

No. of Schools.		Description of Schools.	No. of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High Schools.	Secondary.	Primary.	
6	6	Gujarati School.	520	516	414-62	418-2	...	...	2457	

નથુરામ નારણજી

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

ANNUAL

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

JASDAN STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1914-1915.

PRINTED AT

The 'Parmar' Printing Press

RAJKOT.

1915.

To,

MEHERBAN

DARBAR SAHEB

KHACHER SHRI VAJSUR ODHA

CHIEF OF JASDAN

JASDAN.

Darbar Saheb,

In obedience to Your Honour's directions I have the honour to submit the following report of the Administration of Your Honour's State for the year 1914-15.

KARBHARI OFFICE,
JASDAN, *18th June 1915.*

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

નથુરામ નારણજી,
KAMDAR,
JASDAN STATE.

THE

Administration Report

OF THE

JASDAN STATE.

FOR THE YEAR 1914-1915.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

1. The territories of the Jasdan State are situated in the middle of Kathiawad, bounded on the east by the Bhavnagar State and Agency Thana, on the west by the Jamnagar and Rajkot States, on the north by the Dhandhuka Taluka and the Agency Thana and on the south by the Jamnagar and Agency limits.

Situation and Boundaries.

2. The area of the Jurisdictional territory of the State is 283 square miles, divided into 56 villages under its jurisdiction, besides possessions of two Patis in two villages of the Agency Thana, and also of two whole villages and one Pati in another village, under the Dhandhuka Taluka. According to the last Census of 1911, the population of the State is 29884 souls, as against 25727 souls in 1901.

Area, Extent and Population.

3. The gross revenue of the State during the year under Report i. e. for Samvat 1970 is Rs. 3,56228 including Tagavi recovered. The average revenue of the past five years is Rs. 2,81990. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 7950/- to the British Government, Rs. 394/- to Baroda and Rs. 2649/- to Junagadh amounting to Rs. 10,993/- as a total tribute.

Revenue and Tribute.

4. The Country belonging to the State is mostly a table land,

Physical Aspect.

having hills and hillocks scattered here and there. There are some good rivers and several small rivulets flowing through the State limits. The chief one among them is the river Bhadar which flows through a large tract of the west of Kathiawar and which has its origin about 7 miles off from the town of Jasdan in the Madava hill under the State. The soil is Karal in some places and Bekad and Tachhod in others. The chief production of the soil is cotton, wheat and Juvari. The hilly parts of the country are generally known as Vidis or grass hills. There are a few plots here and there which have the appearance of small forests thickly covered over with Babul trees. There are also quarries of good and strong white stones in certain places.

Irrigation Tanks.

5. There are four big tanks in the State. Specially constructed for irrigation purposes. They are most successfully utilized at present in irrigating large and extensive area of land all of which has become by now a rich garden soil. The full details of these productive and useful works will be found in Chapter II.

Temples and Mosques.

6. There are several temples of Hindu religion and also Mohomedan Mosques, in the State. Most of them are in some way or other supported by the State. The Most famous of them is the Somnath Temple situated at about 9 miles from Jasdan, on the river Ghelo. The temple is an ancient one and has several interesting legends attached to its history. It possesses many landed properties assigned in charity from times immemorial for its support, among them being the whole village of Vanala under the Babra Thana. The revenue of the Temple is utilized purely for charitable purposes under the supervision of the Darbar. An annual fair is held in September (Hindu month, Shravan) when no less than 3000 pilgrims assemble there to pay their reverence to the God Somnath. There is another temple of similar antiquity about 6 miles from Jasdan named Kannath temple. It has also a great attraction of worshippers on the fair day. It is maintained solely by the Jasdan Darbar.

Birth-days and Darbar.

7. The birth day of His Gracious Majesty the King Emperor was celebrated as a public holiday on the day announced for the purpose. The schools and offices were closed and the poor were fed.

8. Installation Day of the Darbar Saheb which comes on 1 st. January and the birth day of the Heir-apparent were also celebrated

with great rejoicings. Darbars were held on all occasions and also a New Year's Darbar was held on the Hindu new year's day.

The Ruling Chief and his family.

9. The Ruling Family of Jasdan belongs to Khacher clan of Kathis. The present Ruling Chief of Jasdan, Darbar Shri Vajsur Odha, aged 36 succeeded his father, the late lamented Chief in the year 1913 A. D. The succession to the Gadi is governed by the rule of Primogeniture in this State. The present Chief Darbar Shri Vajsur Khacher has three sons and one daughter-the eldest Kumar Khacher Shri Ala Vajsur being 10 years of age. The general and moral education of the Heir-apparent is being supervised personally by the Darbar Saheb while his study in the primary education of school has been systematically commenced under the control and guidance of a private tutor appointed year before last The health of the Darbar Saheb and all the family members was good during the year under report.

Movements of the Chief.

10. The Chief visited Rajkot on two occasions during the year. His first visit was in the month of June in connection with an amicable settlement made with his Bhayat Knmar Shri Ram Khacher of a long standing dispute with him regarding certain Government Promissory Notes alleged to have been stolen from the State Treasury of Jasdan at the time of the death of th late Chief of Jasdan Khacher Shri Ala Chela. C. S. I.

11. He visited Rajkot for the second time in the month of July on a mourning occasion of the sad and untimely death of his Bhayat Khacher Shri Ram Ala.

12. During the year under Report the Darbar Saheb has given several occasional visits by Motor to his chief mahal Vinchhia and has also visited four villages near Jivapur with a view to gather the first--hand information about his people and their condition. His personal visits have been a source of great gratification to his people who have been in some way or other benefitted.

Visits of Distinguished Guests.

Visit from the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar.

13. We were honoured this year by a visit from Mr. J. Sladen, Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar in company with Mrs. and Miss. Sladen. He arrived in Jasdan on 24-11-14. and returned to Babra by Motor on 27-11-14. During the short halt of four days, he paid visit to the Hingolgadh Hill Palace

and also to the Hingolgadh Paddocks where pure Kathiawar horses are bred up. He also visited the Taluka School and performed the Opening Ceremony of a Girls' School in Jasdan in the presence of a large meeting of citizens. The function of prize distribution was kindly performed by Mrs. Sladen at the request of the Darbar Saheb. A Banquet was given by the Darbar Saheb at his New Palace in honour of the Distinguished Guests. Next day Mr. Sladen had invited the Darbarsaheb at his camp for dinner. The Darbar Saheb was greatly pleased with the visit which always serves in giving an opportunity of social intercourse with a chief Representative of the British Government.

Visit from Captain A. S. Meek.

14. Just at this time Captain A. S. Meek, the then Political Agent Gohilwad paid a flying visit from Songadh to see Mr. Sladen and also to say goodbye to the Darbarsaheb on his having been called away to the Army. He was present at all the above functions. The Darbar Saheb was sorry to part with him, as his connections with all the Native Chiefs of Gohilwad were always of a cordial and friendly nature.

Visit of Mr. L. Graham the Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor.

15. Next visit to this State was given by Mr. L. Graham, the Judicial Assistant of Kathiawar. He came on 24-2-15 and returned to Rajkot via Sardhar on 26-2-15. He also paid a visit to the Hingolgadh Hill Palace and was charmed with the beauty he saw all around.

Visit of Mr. W. P. Cowie, the Political Agent of Gohilwad.

16. Mr. W. P. Cowie, B. A., I. C. S, paid us his Official visit and halted for five days. He arrived in Jasdan on 15-2-15 and returned to Paliad by train on the morning of 19-2-15. He succeeds Captain A. S. Meek as Political Agent of this Prant and this was his first visit to Jasdan in his Official capacity.

Visit of the Agency Superintendent of Police.

17. Mr. T. G. B. Thatcher, Superintendent of Police of Kathiawar halted for two days at Vinchhia on his way to Anandpur from the Police Thana.

Notable Events of the Year.

The Great Europeon War.

18. The chief Event of the year which has involved and affected the interests of the whole world from the poor to the rich—is the "Great Europeon War"—which has never been witnessed or heard in the past history of mankind. The Mightiest Ruling Powers of the world have been parties to this

War and nearly the whole of the large Continent of Europe has been a place of Battle-Field. The certain powers which remained aloof and neutral in the beginning are one by one getting themselves engaged for some political reason or other and the heat of the War is therefore, becoming warmer every day. The present War is practically a severe trial between "Beastly Might" and "Divine Right". We are proud of the fact that Our Gracious King and Emperor has taken the cause of "Divine Right" and is strenuously helping that side with all the resources available in his Great Kingdom. "God be with our Great King and Emperor." ! !

19. The Ruling Chiefs of India and the Indian Nation at large have during the course of the War readily and promptly shown their innate spirit of loyalty towards the British Throne and Empire under whose sway they always boast to remain and every man from the poor to the rich has not lost this unique opportunity of assuring the British Raj that they will never swerve from the display of this high and noble spirit even if the War prolongs for a longer time.

20 The first announcement of War between England and Germany was made to the Kathiawar Chiefs by the Agent to the Governor on 5-8-14 in response to which the Chiefs wired their sympathy for the British Nation and each and all announced their personal desire to place every resource of their State at the disposal of the British Government.

21. The Darbarsaheb Shri Vajsur Khacher has been taking keen and close interest in the every-day passing event of the War and is fully conversent with nearly the whole history from the beginning upto the present day. As soon as the announcement of war was made, he promptly wired to Mr. Sladen, the Agent to the Governor expressing his sympathy and loyalty and proposing to put every resource of his State at the disposal of the Empire. He has till now contributed towards the war as follows:—

> Towards the Imperial Indian Relief fund Rs. 2000/- Towards the contribution of Women's War and Relief Fund which was collected from the State and the main part of which was met by the Ranisaheb Rs. 1113-3 0. Towards the Motor Ambulance Cars Rs. 2496-6-0. One Tent double fly for the use of the Indian Soldiers in Europe.

22. All the Ruling Chiefs of India sincerely believe and understand that their rights and privileges as Rajas are safe and secure under the British

Rule and they have readily responded to this feeling. Further proof is now no longer required to show that they will ever remain loyal to the British Throne and Power.

23. We sincerly wish and hope that the War would now be soon at an end in the Victory of the Allies who are fighting for a true moral cause.

Sad and untimely death of Kumar Shree Ram Ala Bhayat of Jasdan.

24. It is with deep regret and sorrow that we have to take notes in this year's Report of the sad event of the untimely death of our Bhayat Kumar Shree Ram Ala, which took place on the evening of 3rd July 1914. Kumar Shree Ram Khacher was the youngest son of late Darbarsaheb Shree Ala Chela C. S. I. and was 40 years of age at the time of this sad event. He was for the past two years suffering from a ghastly disease of consumption and though he had taken all the prompt and necessary actions to check its progress by consulting the best physicians of Bombay and Rajkot and being under their treatment, the disease took no notice and began to gradually hold sway upon his body and after a prolonged illness of several months he at last passed away on 3rd July 1914. As soon as the news reached Darbarsaheb, the offices and schools of the State were ordered to be closed as a mark of respect for the deccased. He leaves two sons, one daughter and a widow behind him. His loss was publicly mourned by the Darbar's family in Jusdan, and the whole State remained under mourning for three months at the orders of the Darbarsaheb. Darbar Shri Vajsur Khacher had paid a mourning visit in person to the family of the deceased and had personally consoled the members.

Settlements with Bhayats.

Amicable settlement made with late K. S. Ramkhacher

25. During the year under Report, amicable settlement was made with our Bhayat Khacher Shri Ram Ala the youngest son of the late Chief Darbar Shri Ala Chela C. S. I.

26. A certain amount of Government Promissory Notes was alleged to have been taken away by the Bhayats of Jasdan from the State Treasury at the death of the late Chief Darbar Shri Ala Chela. These Notes amonnted to nearly ten lacs of rupees. Upon the orders of the Bombay Government, the investigation was started.

Before any criminal proceedings were launched by the state, settlements were made with both the Kumars Ram and Mansur Khachers in a miscellaneous political way and the question was closed for ever.

27. At the request of late Ram Khacher to fix his Giras in cash instead of the land Giras which he enjoyed till that time the Darbar Saheb considered his proposal in the spirit of generosity and gave a permanent relief to his Bhayat, who was at that time in his last days. The cash Giras was fixed at Rs. 8500/- a year, which was more by Rs. 2500/- than the amount fixed and settled by Government and this was done as a special favour in the case of K. S. Ram Khacher, having taken into consideration the large family he had to maintain. The Documents of Settlement were presented before the Agent to the Governor on 10th June 1914, and signed before him by both the Darbar and his Bhayat. Thus ended a long-standing dispute resulting into the renewal of sweet and friendly connections between both the parties. The Darbarsaheb is particularly grateful to Mr. Sladen, the Agent to the Governor, for the assistance and advice he had given him at this time in bringing about the whole settlement so successfully.

28. Soon after this *i. e.* nearly after a month or thereabout, Kumar Shri Ram Khacher breathd his last on 3rd July 1914, after a prolonged illness of Consumption. He has passed a Will of his property before his death, appointing trustees for his minor son Vira Khacher and entrusting the whole responsibility of his share to his elder son Amra Khachar. The guardianship of the minor after Ram Khachar's death, should have been at once of the Darbarsaheb, but looking to the names of the Trustees. who are all of reputable position, the Darbar Saheb did not desire to interfere in the matter and permitted them to work in accordance with the wishes laid down by the late Ramkhacher in his Will. The Will which amounted to Rs. 2,65,237-7-11 in value was presented before the Darbarsaheb by the Trustees for the sanction of Registration in the State Court and the Darbarsaheb having taken into his favourable consideration the interests of the minor, remitted the whole amount of Registration Fees which was going to the figure of Rs. 1000/- (one-thousand) according to the State Act, and ordered the Registration free of any charge.

K. S. Rawat Khacher's Giras Case.

29. K. S. Rawat Khacher tried to settle his Giras matter by personally approaching the Darbarsaheb and making a proposal of fixing a cash Giras for him in place of Land Giras with a view to arrive at an amicable settlement the Darbarsaheb proposed to him that his first condition was that

he should now marry his grown-up daughter, who had according to the customs of the Hindus and also according to the climate of the country passed the marriagable age, to a respectable Kathi gentleman, and if this condition would be agreed upon by K. S. Rawat Khacher the Dabar would make a certain provision for her maintenance, and also for a house for her living, in one of the villages under Jasdan. The Darbarsaheb was prepared to take up the burden to a certain extent of maintaining Rawat Khacher's daughter and thus giving him the benefit by relieving him from making a whole provision for her from his own Giras. The terms were very liberal and fair but unfortunately K. S. Rawat Khacher could not be persuaded to listen to the chief condition of the marriage of his daughter. In this way, the efforts of settlement have failed and K. S. Ravat Khacher has by now taken over the charge of his Giras assigned to him.

K. S. MeramKhacher's Giras Case.

30. Proposals have been put forward by K. S. Meram Khacher in the shape of a representation before the Darbarsaheb to convert his Land Giras into Cash and the Darbar Saheb has accepted his proposal. Meram Khacher has not till decided and so the case is pending for final disposal. Some settlement is expected at an early date.

Surwa Case.

31. A disputable case of the Surwa Pati belonging to the Jasdan State in the village of Surwa under Paliad, was heard by the Court of the Agent to the Governor in appeal made by Jasdan against the decision of the Political Agent of Jhalawad. The opposite party consisted of the Bhimdadias and several of the Paliad Bhagdars. A compromise was made between Jasdan and the Paliad Bhagdars in the year 1907 with regard to a dispute about the Boundary and an amicable settlement was arrived at between both the Parties. Later on the Paliad Bhagdars were induced to set aside the settlement by raising an objection that the Bhimdadias who were the owners of a certain portion of the Surwa Pati now belonging to Jasdan were not made a party to the compromise. The Bhimdadias had several times before tried to be owners of the Jasdan Pati by means of filing miscellaneous applications before the Jhalawad Prant but it was finally decided by the Bombay Government that the Bhimdadias should file a Political suit if they had any claim against Jasdan. Inspite of this clear Resolution the Bhimdadias at the instigation of the Paliad Bhagdars were made chief claimants in the present case and an application was filed by

the Bhimdadias and the Paliad Bhagdars for the setting aside of the compromise and for deciding the claims of the Bhimdadias. The Political Agent Jhalawad thereupon heard the case after first ordering a Report from the Paliad Thandar and decided that a portion of the Jasdan Pati belonged to the Bhimdadias and that Jasdan should therefore give over the possession to them. An appeal was made by us against this decision of the Political Agent. The Agent to the Governor referred the appeal to his Judicial Assistant for hearing and Report and a Judgment was passed by the Agent to the Governor's Court dated 15-8-1914 setting aside the whole decision of the lower Court.

The Kundni Bhayat's case.

32. This was a case of practically the same nature as the Surwa case for setting aside a compromise made between the parties. It has been decided by the Political Agent Gohilwad in favour of Jasdan after a very prolonged hearing. In the last Chhapania Famine an Irrigation Tank was constructed near Rajavadla by the State and certain of the Giras Land belonging to the Kundni Bhayats submerged in water. The Government had then decided to give to the Bhayats compensation in the shape of land in some other village under Jasdan and a committee was formed to determine the land, to be given to them. The Bhayats did not accept the land at that time and were totally silent about the question of compensation as they reaped immense benefit by tilling and sowing their own land laid open in winter when the water went low. They at last approached the Darbar Saheb about 2 years ago with certain proposals about the compensation when they found themselves in pecuniary difficulties. They proposed to the Darbarsaheb to free them for ever from several political burdens upon them like the Jumma, Police and school expenses in consideration of their claims of compensation. They were induced to bring these proposals by the previous examples of two of their Brother Bhayats who had entered into agreements with the Darbar on the same terms. An agreement was drawn and submitted by them before the Darbarsaheb for sanction. It was, after careful discussion by both the parties, sanctioned by the Darbar and ordered to be signed and put into execution. The signatures were accordingly put on the document and the terms were put into execution by both the parties. Later on when the Bhayats were asked to get the document registered before the Political Agent of Gohilwad, they said at the instigation and bad advice of somebody that they did not accept the terms of the Document and that they should be given the compensation in land. The case was most carefully and patiently heard by

the political Agent Gohilwad and it was finally decided that the Document passed was binding upon the Bhayats and that therefore the Registration should be ordered. After the waste of lot of time and money by both the parties the case terminated in the right justice for which the Jasdan Darbar was so very anxious.

Opening Ceremony of the New "Anand Vilas Palace."

33. The Opening Ceremony of the New Palace which has been now fuliy completed was performed on Vaishakh Shud 6th Samvat 1971 with all the due religious rites performed under a batch of learned Brahmins. The Ceremony lasted for four days. The Palace has been given the name of **"Anand Vilas"** and it has been worthy of its name. It is contemplated to arrange Electric Installation for light and other purposes which becomes an economy in the end.

Public Works.

34. The Darbarsaheb has been giving particular attention to this subject and according to the means of finances and labour has been ordering new works to be made. The Building of the Odha Khacher Hospital is under construction and it is expected to finish it early next year if sufficient labour is available. A portion of the Jasdan Bazar is contemplated to make all new and the work will begin after the monsoon season. It is also schemed out to build in the early next year a Cause-way over the river Bhadar. In this way the State has been making fair and steady progress in its Public Works also.

The Heir-apparent and his education :—

35. Kumar Shree Ala Vajsur who has completed his ninth year is making a very satisfactory progress in his Primary education under a Private Tutor who is an undergraduate of the Bombay Univercity. He has also made a little beginning in learning English and the Kumar being very intelligent and having a sharp memory is sure to show a good progress within a very short time. His moral training is being personally upervised by the Darbarsaheb. After a year or two when he has reached a little mature age he will be sent to the Rajkumar College for regular studies. The two younger Kumars Khacher Shri Jiva Vajsur and Amra Vajsur have also begun their first alphabets.

36. In concluding this ~~report~~ chapter I must thank my colleagues for the cordial co-operation with which they have worked in the Departments under their control. It is specially pleasing to note that the Darbar Saheb himself takes personal interests in the general administration of the State and therefore the burden of responsibility becomes in a way very light on each Chief Officer of the State.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

Revenue Year

37. The Revenue year begins with the Hindu New year's day and ends with Diwali. The year under Report is for Samvat 1970 (i e. 1914 A D.)

Revenue Divisions.

38. For the efficiency of the administration of the revenue department the State of Jasdan has been divided into two main divisions-Jasdan and Vinchhia Mahals. The two divisions are further divided into seven smaller sub-divisions which are termed Tappas. Each Tappa has from seven to ten villages under it and has a revenue officer of its own to manage the revenue affairs. These officers are called Vahiwatdars. Of the Seven Tappas, three come under Vinchhia and four under Jasdan. The dutis of Vahiwatdars are not merely to collect the revenues of the State but they have also to look after the general condition of the agricultural people and their bulloks, and report about the same to the head of the Department who is called a revenue commissioner. There is also a Revenue Inspector who has been constantly touring in the whole district to inspect and supervise the work done by the Vahiwatdars. He is empowered to hear the complaints against the Vahiwatdars if any, and report the same to his immediate Superior.

Rain fall.

39. The total rain fall in the last monsoon was 33.20 inches. Though the monsoon rain was satisfactory for the crops and well distributed all over the district, a cyclonic rain in the month of March spoiled the standing crops of cotton and wheat to a great extent.

Collections.

40. The Darbar takes one fourth share from the crops produced by monsoon water and one fifth share from that produced by means of irrigation. In certain crops such as the sugar-cane, vegetable, etc., no share is taken but only a fixed amout per Vigha called " Vighoti " is charged. Over and above this, there is a vero-cess charged in a fixed cash amout and has no connection with the produce.

Land Revenue.

41. The total land revenue was Rs. 3,18,172 for the year of Samvat 1970 while that of the previour year was Rs. 2,52,237.

42. There were 1466 irrigation wells last year in the whole State

Irrigation facilities.

yielding 2576 Kos of water. During the year under report 40 new wells were added as the Bhayati Villages of Asalpur and Wangdhra belonging to the Bhayats Khachers Mansur and Ram Ala were joined with the State according to the Settlements made with them. The total number of wells therefore comes to 1506 in the jurisdictional villages of the State yielding 2612 Kos of water. In addition to these, there are four irrigation tanks in the State which have the capacity of irrigating a total of 22, 706 acres of land. The two of these tanks are in the Jasdan division and two are in the Vinchhia division. The following information as regards the history of each tank will be interesting to be included in this Report.

Irrigation Tanks.

43. The Bakhalwad tank or Allansagar Tank—This is the largest tank situated about three miles from Jasdan. It is constructed in the year 1900 A. D. at the time of the great famine of Chhapania, by putting a dam across the river Bhadar. It has cost Rs. 2,30,830. The catchment area of the tank is 25 square miles. It has the capacity of irrigating 11,000 acres of land. The canals and sub-canals constructed for the irrigation purposes are in all 33¼ miles in length. It pays an interest of 5¾ per cent on the capital in the shape of cash-cess charged for water and also the increase in the produce of Darbar's share.

44. *Rajawadla Tank*—This tank was also constructed in the year 1900 A. D. at the time of the last Chhapania to provide relief to the people. It has cost Rs. 68000 and pays on capital an interest of 4¾ per cent by means of water cess and increase in Darbar's produce. The catchment area is 15 square miles, and it has the capacity of irrigating 8,500 acres. The canals and sub-canals are 17½ miles in length.

45. *Panelia Tank*—The Panelia Tank is situated in the Vinchhia division and was constructed in the Samvat year 1934 or 1878 A. D. It cost about 51,000 rupees. The canals and sub-canals issued from this tank measure about 10 miles in length. It has the capacity of irrigating 1560 acres of land. It pays an interest of about 4½ per cent on the capital.

46. *Revania Tank*:—The Revania Tank is also in the Vinchhia division and was constructed in the year 1878 A. D. costing about Rs. 75000. It has the capacity of irrigating 1646 acres of land. The length of canals and sub-canals is 10 miles. It yields about 4½ per cent on the capital spent. The catchment areas for both the tanks of Panelia and Revania are sufficient.

47 During the year under Report the total land under cultivation
Land under Cultivation. was 72368 acres distributed as follows :—

Cotton	21961
Wheat	4705
Juwari	22096
Bajri	12687
Seasamum	9699
Gram	284
Sugarcane	266
Methi	670
Miscellaneous	
	72368.

Sinking of new wells.

48. The class of cultivators is very happy and ~~cultivated~~ contented under the generous rule of the Darbar Saheb. Not only are they helped in their farm work by advancing them loans in the both good and bad times, but they are also encouraged in many ways. Particularly a system has been introduced to give impetus to the enterprising and industrious farmers, by which they are encouraged to sink new wells. A farmer who sinks a new well by his own money and labour, is granted the ownership right of the well and also of 8 Bighas of land under it per every Kos of water. He enjoys the right hereditarily and has power to sell or mortgage this property at his will. In adition to this right, one year's share of the Darbar in the crop irrigated by the water of the new well is granted free to the farmer. In this way well-to do farmers are always busy with sinking new wells the number of which has been increasing every year. This system has tended to increase materially the propects of both the farmers and the state.

Encouragement to farmers in the sinking of new wells.

49. In conclusion, it is gratifying to note here that under the paternal and personal care of the Darbar Saheb and watchful supervision of the experienced revenue officers, the whole class of farmers enjoys the best happiness of life.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

Appendix II. gives a list of the Laws and Rules in force in the State

Military Force.

50 There is no regular Military Force in the State but there are the regular Sirbandi aud cavalry. There are also three parties of Arabs. The number of the whole Force was 452 in the year under Report.

Police--Organization.

51 Every village has its own Police under the control of Police Patel. The number of Police-men in each village who are called Pasayatas is arranged in accordance with the local need and also in proportion to the population of that village. For the efficiency of Police work, the State has been divided into two divisions viz. Jasdan Division and Vinchhia Division. Each division is under the immediate supervision of a Police-Officer, who is called a Fozdar. The strength of the Jasdan State Police is nearly 500 in number.

Prevention and detection of crimes.

52. The amount of theft was Rs 1577-10-7, out of which Rs. 382-15-9 were recovered; the result is better than that of the last year.

Criminal Justice

53 There are two original courts for Criminal Justice, one at Jasdan and one at Vinchhia. The Jasdan Court holds the full powers of a First Class Magistrate, while that of Vinchhia enjoys powers, only of a Third Class Magistrate. The appeals against the decisions of the 1st Class Magistrate are heard by the Sir Nayayadhish, who also acts as the Sessions-Judge; while the appeals against the dicisions of the Vinchhia Magistrate are heard by the Jasdan 1st Class Magistrate; the highest Court of appeal and revision is the Hazur Court.

54. The Jasdan 1st Class Magistrate decided 54 Criminal cases during the year under report, in 4 of which there were appeals made in the Court of the Sir Nayadhish, who only modified the decisions of the lower Court in all the cases, except one, in which the dicision was confirmed.

Civil Justice.

55. There is a Court of the Nyayadhish in Jasdan who has the power to hear suits of the value of Rs. 2000/- the suits of the higher amounts are heard by the Sir Nyayadhish. The Nyayadhish heard during the year 63 civil suits of the value of Rs. 4272-11-11 in the ~~past~~ present year. The appeals against the dicisions of the Nayadhish are heard by the Court of the Sir Nyayadhish, while the final appeal Court is the Hazur Court in this case also.

56. There is a Bhayati-Court to hear and decide disputes of the Bhayats Mulgirassias and such other suits of a Political-nature. The Hazur Court acts as a final appeal Court in disputes heard by the Judge of the Bhayati-Court.

57. There is a Panchayat Court specially established to hear monetary disputes between the farmers and their creditors. This important institution hears and decides cases arising between them without charging any Court-fees. The court is composed of two State Officers and two merchants with the Darbar Saheb himself as the President. The decisions are final in all the cases. By the orders of the Darbarsaheb, a regular code is under enaction to guide the affairs of this Court in a systematic way. From the experience of the past years it has been found that this Institution has been extremely popular and is held by both the parties as boon to them.

Extradition.

58. 4 persons were extradited from this State during the year and no person was handed over to this State for trial from the Agency or other States as well as from British Districts.

Prisons.

59. There are two jails, one at Jasdan and one at Hingolgadh; both of them are strong, well-ventilated and commodious. The number of prisoners is shown in Appendix XIII. Their health and general conduct were good. They were carefully fed and looked after; when unwell they are placed under the treatment of the state Doctor.

Registration.

60. Appendix XIV and XV give the details of the Registration work. No separate establishment is kept for the work but it is with the court of the Sir Nyayadhish.

Municipality.

There is no tax levied for the Municipality from the people but all the expenses of the Municipal work are borne by the State. The controlling supervision over the work is with the Medical Officer of the State. The Staff gave satisfaction during the year under Report.

Registration Act.

61. The old Registration Act of the year 1885 A. D. has been amended during the year under report and has been made to suit the requirements of the people of the present day.

62. Two measures though simple but very important have also been put into force during the course of the present year; one of them is the

License Rules.

License Rules for tobacco, native and foreign cigarettes etc. and the other is for hired conveyances. The tobacco license Rules make it compulsary for every trader of tobacco, turri etc. to hold a license authorising him to sell these articles and for this license he has to pay an annual fee of Rs. 3/- ; the Rules are at present made applicable only to Jasdan, Vinchhia and Moti-Aniali ; while the Rules for conveyances make it obligatory on the driver of every public-conveyance to hold a license for which he has to pay annual fees ranging from Rs. one to Rs. 8/- according to the nature of conveyance. The advantages of these rules are obvious and need not be discussed at great length; the rules regarding the license for tobacco etc. are a direct check on intoxicating substances like native cigars, turri etc.; while the rules regarding public conveyances are a sort of guarantee to the public at large regarding the safety of the conveyances; it may be remarked that, any breach of these rules is made punishable, with a fine extending to Rs. 10/-. The license, for tobacco etc. is issued by the Revenue Commissioner and the license for public conveyance is issued by the Superintendent of Police. The conveyances Rules are at present, made applicable only to Jasdan and Vinchhia.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

63. *Rain fall* :—The rain fall during the year St. 1970 (A. D. 1914) which forms the basis of the revenue year under report was inches 38.20 vide Appendix XVII.

64. *Crops* :—The principal crops of the year were Cotton, Wheat, Til, Bajri, Juvari, and Sugarcane &c.

65. *Stock* :—The details of agricultural stock in the State will be found in Appendix XX.

66. *Horticultnre* :—The Darbarsaheb maintains four gardens two at Jasdan, one at Hingolgadh and one at Vinchhia. They are under the control and supervision of the Public works Department.

67. *Horse breeding* :—The Stallions are the best Kathi and the brood mares are also Kathi. The services of the stallions are made use of by private breeders also. The advantages of the natural situation of the stud within the hilly dry place at Hingolgadh is conspicuous looking to the successful high results of the stud.

68. *Wages and labour:*— The labourers got ample work Their wages varied according to the nature of their work, the highest rate being 5 annas per day and the lowest being 3 Annas. Practically speaking there was a great scarcity of labourers for farm work owing to the good harvest and also on account of a good number having been required by Railway.

69. There are two large forests and other small ones. The larger of them are inhabited by a few big panthers. These forests are carefully looked after.

70. *Trade and Manufacture:*— A ginning factory is working in Vinchhia successfully. The hand ginnings are also encouraged as usual. The ginning factory had secured good business during the year under Report. The Trade was brisk as usual.

71. *Botad Jasdan Railway:*— This branch of the Railway has been getting increased work of traffic every day and has by now become a source of opening a vast commercial field for the enterprising subject of Jasdan which is easily seen from the activity of the trade in the local Bazars of Jasdan and Vinchhia.

72. *Public Works:*— The appendix 19 deals with public works.

73. *Mint:*—There is no mint in the State.

74. *Post Office:*—There are four Post Offices in the State.

75. *Condition:*—The general condition of the people was satisfactory.

76. *Weather:*—The weather was fair during the whole year. The public health was normally good.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

77. The gross total revenue for the current year i. e. for St. 1970 is Rs. 3,56,228 while that of the last year was Rs. ~~2,91,990.~~ 3,41,509.

78. *No debt:*—The State has never been obliged to incur any loan during any past year. The financial condition is in very good order.

CHAPTER VI.

Medical Relief and Vital Statistics.

79. Both the Medical and Municipal departments of the State are under the direct control of Dr. Hiralal J. Lala, L. M. & S., Chief Medial Officer.

80. There are two dispensaries in the State one at Jasdan and other at Vinchhia. The dispensary at Jasdan is under the Charge of the Chief Medical officer; while that of Vinchhia is managed by Mr. Chundulal U. Baxi, who has gained in a very short time professional popularity and reputation in Vinchhia.

81. The total number of patients treated during the year in both these dispensaries was 8741. In cases of emergency in-door arrangements were also provided for some patients at the State expense.

82. The construction of the New "Odha Khacher Hospital" is making a fair progress at present, though, on account of the scarcity of labour, the work had to be delayed for the months of the agricultural season, as the demand on farm work was found to be more urgent. It is hoped that all the stone work with cementing &c, will be finished by the next cold season and then the roofing work will be taken into hand.

83. The total number of operation performed was 125 of which a few were major ones. The total expenditure borne by the State on behalf of the Medical relief was Rs. 2765-9-11 excluding the salaries of the staff.

84. The total number of deaths and births during the year were;— 717 and 1369 respectively as against 888 and 703 in the last year. The percentage of birth was 45.8 and of deaths was 28.9 for every thousand.

85. There was no epidemic of any serious type during the year under Report.

86. The Municipal staff did its work as usual and with satisfaction.

87. The general health of the public was good.

88. During the year under Report the number of people vaccinated was 1010.

89. I am pleased to finally note here that the personality of our Chief Medical Officer has served a good deal in making the Dispensary a popular one.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

90. (Vide Appendix 25) All these schools are full course schools. There is one girl School at Vinchhia and a new Girl's School has been opened from this year in Jasdan. The Opening Ceremony was performed

at the auspicious hands of the Agent to the Governor on 25-11-14. There are 45 girls on the Register at present but when trained Mistress will be engaged the number is expected to rise to 80 or 100. Unfortunately there has been a great scarcity of trained Mistresses in Kathiawar though enquries are being made by the State at present.

91. The Primary Education has been made free throughout the State from May 1912—the auspicious day of the first admission to school of Kumar Shri Ala Khacher the Heir-Apparent.

92. An English Middle School is shortly to be opened in Jasdan as a grant-in-aid institution at present. Later on when the school will be properly established the State will take over the charge.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

93. There is no printing press in the State.

94. There are two Libraries in the State, one under the Taluka school and other a private one.

95. *Sadavrat*:—The State maintains three Sadavarats. One at Jasdan, one at Vinchhia and one at Hingolgadh; and there are also private Sadavrats at Kalasar, Kandhevalia, Pipardi, Gokhlana and Kothi and to all the latter except Kandhevalia, the Darbar Saheb has granted State lands on whose income mainly the Sadavarates are maintained.

96. In conclusion it gives me much pleasure to tender again my best thanks to all the chief departmental officers for the cordial co-operation they have given me in the administration of the State.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
નથુરામ નારણજી,
KAMDAR,
JASDAN STATE.

APPENDIX I.

Name of high officials in the **Jasdan State** and Residency officials showing changes in personal during the year 1914-15.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
1. Mr. Nathuram Naranji	Chief Karbhari.	1911	31-3-15.	
2. Mr. Yeshwantrai Nathuram.	Sir Nyayadhish and Judge of the Bhayati Court. Superintendent of State expenses & Accounts & financial secretary.	1911	31-3-15.	Also working as Naib Karbhari.
3. Mr. Amirmiyan Abashimiyan	Revenue Commissioner.	1880	31-3-15.	
4. Mr. Maganlal Dolatram.	Nyayadhish and Private Secretary.	1910	31-3-15.	
5. Mr. Ebrahim Valimamad.	Hazur Assistant. Also working as Ag. Executive Engineer from this year	1908	31-3-15.	

P. T. O.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period		Remarks.
		From	To.	
6. Mr. Hiralal Jivanlal.	Chief Medical Officer.	1909	31-3-15.	
7. Mr. Harakhchand Gopalji.	State Vakil in the Agent to the Governor's Office.	1913	31-3-15.	
8. Mr. Jaduram Gopalji.	Police Superintendent.	1914	31-3-15.	
9. Mr. Manishanker Chhaganlal	Prant Vakil.	1906	31-3-15.	
10. Mr. Bhogilal Nathuram.	Tutor to K. S. Ala Khacher, the heir-apparent and other younger Kumars.	1914	31-3-15.	The heir-apparent is taking his education in vernacular and also has just begun his English Study under the New Tutor.

નથુરામ નારણજી,
Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the **Jasdan State** during the year 1914-15.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1. The Criminal Procedure Code (Act V 1889). 2. The Contract Act (IX of 1872). 3. The Evidence Act (I of 1872). 4. The Extradition Rules. 5. The Boiler Act. 6. The Whipping Act. 7. The Hindu Law. 8. The Mahomedan Law.	Spirit of these British laws and others is observed.		
9. The State Penal Code (Act I of 1905). 10. The Civil Procedure Act (II of 1905). 11. The Limitation Rules.	Enacted for the State.		

P. T. O.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
12. The Court Fee Rules.			
13. The Cattle Trespass Act.			
14. The Game Rules.			
15. The Registration Rules.		Revised during the year under report.	
16. Explosive Substance Act.			
17. Animal Cruelty Act.			
18. Gambling Act.			
19. Police Rules.			
20. Abkari Rules.			
21. Arms Rules.			
22. Revenue Rules.			
23. Customs New and Revised Act.			

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the **Jasdan State** duriug the year 1914-15.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	*Casualties.* Died.	Invalided.	Discharged deserted, &c.	At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns.	Number of men. European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There are five guns of which two are serviceable only.	...	...	...	...	...	
Sappers														
Artillery														
Infantry														
Imperial service troops.....														
Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, in the Jasdan State for the year 1914-15.

Description of office.	Number.	pay of of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police Superintendent	1	25	300	0	0	0	0	0	Knows Gujrati.	0	
Jasdan Foujdar...	1	20	240	0	0	0	0	0	Do.	0	
Vinchhia Foujdar.....	1	20	240	0	0	0	0	0	Do.	0	
Clerks.....	2	8 + 6	168	0	0	0	0	0	Do.	0	
Jamadar.....	1	16	192	0	0	0	0	0	Does not	0	
Police.....	32	3 of 7 3 of 7½ 26 of 6	2394	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	Do not 3 4	0 0 5	
Pasayatas enjoying lands...	452	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	84	0	
Total...	490		3534						96		

નથુરામ નારણજી,
Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in **Jasdan State**, during the year 1914-15.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of conviction (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jasdan Foujdar...	26	38	28	36	28	35	15	19	13	15	63.8	62.6	63.8	63.15	Two accused are awaiting trial.
Vinchhiya Foujdar...	20	29	8	22	8	22	8	17	0	5					
Total...	46	67	36	58	36	57	23	36	13	20					

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the **Jasdan State**, during the year 1914-15.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.			
Jasdan Foujdar	244-9-0	1045- 8-9	25-0-0	313- 1-9	7.7	24.2	
Vinchhiya Foujdar... ...	783-0-0	532- 2-0	55-0-0	69-14-0			
Total...	1027-9 0	1577-10-9	80-0-0	382-15-9			

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Jasdan State, during the year 1914-15.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
								Imprisonment.		*Imprisonment and fine.*																				
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping	Total.				Under one months	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Murder	0	0	0																											
Grievous Hurt	1	8	9																											
Hurt.	0	3	3																											
Kidnapping	1	0	1																											
Dacoity	0	0	0	42	58	58	36	3	5	0	18	10	0	36	20	0	0	7	0	0	9	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	
Theft by House-break	12	25	37																											
Theft	6	5	11																											
Others	2	26	28																											
Total...	22	67	89																											

નથુરામ નારણજી,
Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Court in the **Jasdan State**, during the year 1914-15.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1914-15.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died escaped or transferred.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sir Nyayadhish Court...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nyayadhish Court.....	40	54	0	56	8	7	6	8	63	85	21	7	55	0	0	2	
Third Class Magistrate Court, Vinchhiya...	10	16	0	0	0	6	8	7	11	21	1	6	14	0	0	0	
Total...	51	70	0	56	8	13	14	15	76	106	22	13	69	0	0	2	

નથુરામ નારણજી,
Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Jasdan State, during the year 1914-15.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Hazur Court	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sir Nyayadhish Court...	4	0	0	4	1	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nyayadhish Court ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.....	6	0	0	4	1	6	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX X.

Civil Work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the **Jasdan State** during the year 1914-15.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs 5,000	*Ex parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
																									Y. m. d.	
Sir Nyayadhish Court	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-0 0	
Nyayadhish Court	12	14	68	52	80	66	66	63	14	3	Rs. 2350-11-8	0	50	2	44	8	0	0	0	12	16	6	29	Rs. 4272-11-11	0-3-2	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the **Jasdan State**, during the year 1914-15.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Application brought to the Register.			Total			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of application pending disposal at the close of			Remarks
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months	
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.				
Sir Nyayadhish Court..	0	2	5811-9-9	3	2	3586-1-10	3	4	9397-11-7	1	2	5811-9-9	2	2	3586-1-10	0	2	0	
Nyayadhish Court.....	13	24	9337-5-1½	29	27	3320-11-2½	42	51	12658-0-4	18	33	7265-14-9½	24	18	5392-1-6½	9	4	5	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work-Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the **Jasdan State** during the year 1914-15.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised. otherwise disposed of.				
	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
																							y. m. d.	*y. m. d.*	
Hazur Court...	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2-4 0	... ...	
Sir Nyayadhish Court...	4	5	1	2	5	7	0	0	5	7	Rs 150—0-0	Rs. 563-15-0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	... ...	... ...	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the **Jasdan State**, during the year 1914 15.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convict in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	*Total.*							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
									Rs. A. P.	Days	
Jasdan	1	9	34	43	43	10.19	11.98	18	3,204 0-½	1.3	No death among convicts in Jails.
Hingol-Gadh	1										

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Jasdan State, during the year 1914-15.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registry has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Jasdan.	10	17	7	16	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	10	17	3,009-8-0	2,80,370/.	0	0	0	0	

નથુરામ નારણજી,
Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of registration in the Jasdan State during the year 1914-15.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of Property.			Fees realized.			Number of deeds.	Value of Property.			Fees realized.			
Immoveable Property...	1	300	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Right of Immoveable property.	7	1642	0	0	17	0	0	16	15131	0	0	314	7	9	
Cash Rights... ...	1	67	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will*	1	1000	0	0	10	0	0	1	265239	0	0	6	4	0	* A Will of the value of Rs. 2,65,239/- was brought for Registration in the Jasdan Court by the Trustees of late Khacher Shri Ram Ala a Jasdan Bhayat. At the request of the Trustees, the Darbar Saheb was pleased to remit the whole amount of Registration Fees in the interests of the minor which amount is nearly 1000/- Rs. according to the State Rules.
Expenditure... ...	0	0	0	0	There is no special separate department for this business and therefore there is no item of expenditure.										
Total.....	10	3009	8	0	31	0	0	17	280370	0	0	320	11	9	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of Municipalities in the **Jasdan State**, during the year 1914-15.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
Jasdan.	...	...	...	...	Rs. 3,975-0-0	Rs. 3 736-0-0	...	No Municipal ce s is levied from the people ; all these expenses are borne by the State.

નથુરામ નારણજી,
Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain-fall in the Jasdan State, during the year 1914-15.

Stations.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March	Total.	Total of the past year.	Average of the past 5 years.	Remarks.
Jasdan.	0	0	9-16	7-71	2-37	11-82	0-46	0-85	0	0	0	0-83	33-20	22-10	26-81	

નથુરામ નારણજી,
Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to price of staple food-grains in the **Jasdan State** during the year 1914-15.

Articles.	During March (past year). Per rupee.	During March (present year.) Per rupee.	Remarks.
	Bengali seers.	Bengali seers.	
Bajri	10	10½	
Juwari	13½	14	
Wheat	11	10	

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Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Jasdan State, during the year 1914-15.

Description of works.	State funds									Local Funds.									Totals.			Remarks.
	Original.			Repairs.			Total			Original.			Repairs.			Total.						
Irrigation.	0	0	0	4766	0	0	4766	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Roads.	0	0	0	2290	0	0	2290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Palace in the Darbargadh.	13956	0	0	0	0	0	13956	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous Darbari Works.	0	0	0	12551	0	0	12551	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Somnath Temple	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1200	0	0	0	0	0	1200	0	0	0	0	0	
Building of the New Odha Khacher Hospital...	1500	0	0	0	0	0	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total...	15456	0	0	19607	0	0	35063	0	0	1200	0	0	0	0	0	1200	0	0	0	0	0	

નથુરામ નારણજી,
Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Jasdan State, during the year 1914-15.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load Carrying.	
Jasdan.	1914-15	7865	10931	729	4912	169	365	108	672	35277	2894	0	115	1187	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the **Jasdan State**, during the year 1914-15.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue	No of shops.	Revenue.	
Jasdan.	1	526	4	3586	1	10	0	0	6	4122	

નથુરામ નારણજી,
Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX

Particulars of receipts & expenditure for

No.	Receipts.	Rs.	Remarks.
1	Land Revenue	2,65,383	
2	Local Cess	8,888	
3	Sale Proceeds of Land	3,248	
4	Opium Revenue	3,586	
5	Abkari Revenue...	536	
6	Jama etc. from Bhayats	4,741	
7	Customs Receipts	19,606	
8	Forest Receipts	8,216	
9	Judicial Receipts	2,609	
10	Educational Fees...	0	
11	Guaranteed Rights	949	
12	Extra ordinary Receipts	0	
13	Other Receipts	10,836	
14	Tagavi Recovered	27,630	
	Grand Total.....	3,56,228	

XXII.

St. 1914-15 in the **Jasdan State.**

No.	Expenditure.	Rs.	Remarks.
1	Darbari expenses	1,43,259	
2	Tribute	16,240	
3	Extra ordinary charges	3 662	Rs. 2,000 contributed in the War Fund.
4	Administration estate	51,684	
5	Revenue Department	.....	Included in item 4.
6	Judicial Department	4,720	
7	Educational Department	3,290	
8	Military (sibandi)	.....	Included in item 4.
9	Police	.....	
10	Jail	.....	included in item 6.
11	Dispensary (vaccination)	2,154	
12	Forests Department	8,911	
13	Public Works Repairs	35,063	
14	Minor Establishment	126	
15	Dharmado...	5,927	
16	Guaranteed Rights	0	
17	Paid in liquidation of debts	0	
18	Miscellaneous	30,672	
19	Nazarano	0	
20	Purchase of lands	0	
21	Remission	9,527	
22	Relief works.	0	
	Expenditure Total...	3,15,235	
	Tagavi.....	10,059	
		3,25,294	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Jasdan State during the year 1914-15.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average Attendance	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
							Rs. A. P.		
1 Jasdan Dispensary. ...	5277	...	...	...	...	...	2,106—6—5	63.8	The No. of accidental and police cases treated as in-door patients is not entered, as no such separate register is kept for these patients, the dispensary being meant mainly for out-door attendance.
2 Vinchhiya Dispensary	3464	...	...	...	...	...	659—3—6	45.7	
Total.....	8741	...	...	...	...	...	2,765—9-11	109.5	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Jasdan State, for the year 1914–15.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Jasdan.	29884	703	1369	666	0	838	717	0	121	23-5	45-8	28-0	23-9	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools Maintained by the **Jasdan State** for the year 1914-15.

No. of Schools.		Description of Schools.	No. of pupils on roll on 31st March		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High Schools	Secondary.	Primary.	
6	7	Gujarati Schools.	516	545	418-2	460-1	0	0	3290/-	A girls school has been started in Jasdan in the year under report.

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Kamdar, Jasdan State.

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